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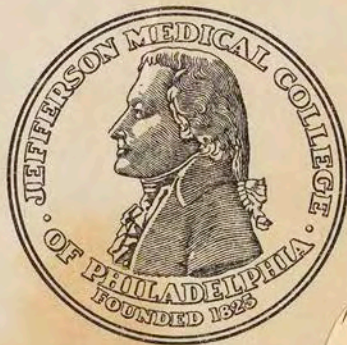
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Notes on the
Lectures Delivered
in
Jefferson Medical College
Augustin A. Biggs

Augustin A. Biggs
Maryland 1855

Vol. 1

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In Green Chemistry

Hydrogen, Nitrogen, Oxygen, and Carbon. The animals, vegetables, and metals all depend upon these four. Carbon is the base of charcoal and the base of vegetable matters no vegetables can be formed without hydrogen, oxygen, and carbon. Animals matter cannot be formed without Nitrogen.

Dr Green's Questions

Carbonic acid

Oxygen, protoxide of nitrogen made with nitrate of ammonia the rationale of that process Sulphuric acid, muriatic of barites is the test for sulphuric acid. Sulphuretted hydrogen combines with all the metals excepting six and is the test for all that it combines with forming different colored precipitates

Peroxide of barium forming the acetoxide of hydrogen, all the salts of barites is parianous antidote sulphuric acid and glasson salts, sulphuric acid is the test for barites, Oxalic acid is the test for lime

W. J. J. J.
J. J. J. J. J. J.
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Lecture on the Theory and Practice of Medicine
By John Revere M.D. December 16th 1836. **X**

There is often no pain in inflammation of the spine and by the patient not complaining and the diseases arising from a disease of that part is overlooked and the patient treated for its secondary effects, such as globus hystericus, or pain in the stomach or some other part of the body. When pressing upon the spine and there is a morbid sensibility in any part we may decide that there is a disease and that in most instances the disease arises from the primary seat is in the spinal cord. The best way to examine the spine is, to commence at the cervical vertebra and continue knocking on each vertebra until we reach the lowest in the loins using the knuckle of the fore finger

some make use of a key but the
 Knuckle is the best. In those cases
 of Hysteria which are so protracted
 in their nature that there is dis-
 ease of the spine a pain is usually
 felt under the left mamma and in-
 creased on taking a full breath
 after mistaken for consumption
 and treated for that disease, in
 this case there is a disease of the
 cervical vertebra affecting the
 nerve which supplies that part
 it is not uncommon to find the
 same kind of pain under the left
 mamma, palpitation of the heart
 and indigestion, and sometimes
 of the whole of the left side, in
 many ^{of these} affections terminate in
 organic affection of the heart
 We may occasionally be assisted
 in determining of our diagnosis

by wetting cloths and applying them
 in the spine, the morbid sensibility
 is of such as to assist us in our
 diagnosis. Cupping and leeching are
 the part of the morbid sensibility
 and the tartarometic should be used
 by making a plaster of burgundy
 pitch and spreading the tartarometic
 on that. The most excruciating pain
 often occurs shooting around to the
 back returning in certain intervals
 sometimes the head becomes affected
 and the sight becomes deranged
 sinapisms will be of great value
 This disease may have remained for
 years gradually getting worse
 traveling up the back and at
 last attacking the brain and caus-
 ing death though death may take
 place before it attacks the brain

In eruptions of the skin when a remedy is to be applied externally, we should gain a purgative, without which we may produce the most serious consequences. The carbonate of iron has been used internally in inflammation of the spinal cord. Measles is often the ~~result~~^{cause} of this disease, it often causes chronic inflammation of various parts of the body.

Lecture On Materia Medica December, 17th

By Samuel Balkman

Cold Water has been applied in the dolomency first by pouring warm over the part, then succeeding it by cold. Cold water is of decided effect when in burns when they are not too extensive, when the burn is extensive stimuli must be taken to raise the pulse in such cases water would be dangerous. In using the warm bath a thermometer

5
should be used. In curvature of the
back an orthopedic will often relieve
it. In chronic diseases of the joint the
ligaments are put on the stretch a napaw
paper passed through a tube with some force
on the diseased joint will often completely
relieve the patient by relaxing the lig-
aments. Sulphurate of antimony
it is often adulterated with Iron and
^{most} always contains a little arsenic, it is
not active unless it meets with an acid
in the stomach it is distinguished
by its melting at a low heat and by its
needle plate where burnt. It is said to
be inert unless it meets with an acid in
the stomach. it is valuable in old men-
strual cases, also in chronic diseases of
the skin dose from 10 to 20 gr
Hydrosulphate of antimony
Kermes mineral of an orange red
colour dose from 2 to 6 gr in diaphoresis

Plummers pill a mixture of calomel
and ^{Golden sulphuret of antimony} ~~Plummers calomel~~ in equal quanti-
ties is of great value in chronic diseases
of the skin and also venereal case in which
mercury has entirely failed

Cam 4 ℥ 4gr Camphor { This dose
Lanc 30 - 30gr Laudrum }

Urine 50 - 50gr wine of antimony

The tartarate of antimony may be
used in all cases where any of the other
preparations is recommended and may be
substituted for that, a diarsia is often
very troublesome, and should be stoped
by ~~giving~~ adding a quantity of opium
with. The Dover powder, Nitre insoluble
in alcohol and decomposed by iron it
is sometimes adulterated with iron
when this is the case the vapour is red
while burning but when pure they are
white nitre is poisonous in poisoning
sugar and water the same is to be
used in the sulphate of potash ^{as a purgative}

Midwifery.

Lecture on Midwifery By Samuel
McClellan M.D. December 17th 1835

In natural labour the head will
incline to the oblique diameter, the
vertex will at first with its vertex toward
the left or right side of the superior straight
so that one or the other of the ears will
rest upon the sacrum, the chin of the
child will rest against the breast as
labour proceeds the head gradually turns
round and before it passes through the
inferior straight the vertex will press
against the pubis and the face in the
hollow of the sacrum. The head first
in the superior straight passes in the
cavity of the pelvis through the oblique
diameter that is its vertex and face
in that diameter. Conduct in managing
labour. All indecent exposure and
conversation or improper conduct should
be avoided. we should not sport on the
presentations of the child

8.
2nd Composure of mind. self possession
becomes an important and should always
endeavour to impress the mind of the woman
with the confidence that she has
placed herself in the hands of one who
is able to bring her through not to
trouble her with the unnecessary things
or by making too frequent examination.
a young physician should
never decide upon the use of the forceps
always having an other older physician
to decide upon it. The ergot should not
be used unless in extreme cases it is
always best to leave the forceps and ergot
at home as sufficient time will
be always given to send for them.
We should always tell the candid truth
never deceive them never decide upon
what hour it will occur. never practice
deception not telling in a shocking
manner but gradually we should

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endeavour to impress the mind with the confidence that the labour is going on well, much whispering must be forbidden many persons should not be allowed to be in the room persons talking improperly should not be allowed or crying or such are touched with anxiety about the woman should not be allowed to remain in the room, we should always enquire in first entering the room whether she has had a show or not whether the bowels have been evacuated or not, if a show or the waters have been evacuated or not if they have we should then make an examination if the bowels are not evacuated we should resort to something in making an examination females of their first children we should make known our intention through the mother or nurse telling her that we

wish to examine the true state of
 the child. It may perhaps be best
 to place the woman on her back
 though they may be placed on either
 side the woman should be laid on her
 side we should not make any
 incision on any part excepting
 a little puncture in the finger and
 when the pain comes on proceed to exam-
 ination we should not expose the
 patient for a moment. Their feelings
 instead of being blunted will become
 more sensible we should in making
 an examination wrap a handker-
 chief around the hand leaving the
 finger free in which we wish to
 make the examination ~~or not~~ ^{with}
 then carrying the hand along the
 thigh until we come to the groin
 passing the finger up the vagina taking
 care not to rupture the membranes too
 soon

Reverse on Theory & Practice of ~~id.~~
 Filaments of nerves can be traced directly
 from the rectum to the sacral plexus
 injuries of the medulla spinalis generally
 affect the rectum and lower parts of the body
 Amongst others, the rectum is a man reporting
 for the feces, the rectum is considered as having
 muscular fibres and that there is never any
 feces found in the lower portion to the ex-
 tent of two and a half to 3 inches but
 above this we reach to the power of
 the rectum which generally contains
 feces and flatus not more than two or
 three ounces then above this again
 we meet with resistance again from a
 contraction of the sigmoid flexure of the
 colon. There is in tetanus and disease cases of
 the spine an obstinate constipation Treatment
 of inflammation of the medulla spinalis
 in the proportion of cases the disease
 is local and must be treated locally
 and is useless in resorting to general remedies

in the majority of cases there is strong
 syphilitic fever and must be treated
 by both general and local in the chronic
 form leeching and cupping is one of great
 value in this disease and counter irritation
 mercurial ointment, a plaster of ben-
 gum pitch with the mercurial plas-
 tered on the pitch, where the milder forms
 of counter irritation does not prove of
 service the moxa should be used and
 even the caustic if necessary, the recumbent
 posture is the one of the most essential
 in our cure. The most restricted anti-
 phlogistic ~~remedy~~ diet should be used
 if in cases of bad cases there is
 derangement of the stomach
 it should be corrected the same
 of the uterine organs, large doses
 of the carbonate of iron does pro-
 -serve where a diarrhea takes place. Friction
 is of service

December 18th 1835

13

Materia Medica & Therapeutics

By Samuel Balhoun M.D. Decem^{br} 18th 1835

Camphor is less stimulant than opium and is one of the best remedies to keep the skin open in typhus. it is also less stimulant than wine and diminishes the heart and arteries. The elixir of paregoric is made of camphor & opium by adding a little vinegar but it produces decided effect in opening the skin in typhus. Where there is debility this is a valuable remedy when we wish to produce an action on the skin. Acetic acid of pure the litmus paper will remain unchanged. it is often adulterated with the mineral acids the oxalic tartaric sulphuric acid muriatic &c it sometimes contains copper. It is used principally used as a diaphoretic with water also as a gargle in relaxed uvula these acids a precipitate with potash Citric acid is deleterious when taken

alone lemonade is sudorific it is
 peculiar in a malignant form of fever
 in which the lower part of the rectum
 is much inflamed citric acid is invaluable
 in this case, in disentary of warm
 climates the acid combined with opium
 is an invaluable when combined with
 potash and ammonia it forms a neutral
 salt forms a neutral salt which is
 diaphoretic, saturate 20 gr and give
 a table spoonful. aqua ammonia the
 boramate, acetate, aqua ammonia is given
 in the doses of 20 gr in chronic rheumatism
 in which it is most at night it should be
 given there is no better stimulant diapho-
 retic so valuable as the ammonia

minerali 8 3

bor of ammonia 2 3

Balsam Turp -

The carbonate is used in ophthalmia
 and prurigo of the scalp. it may be
 united with camphor

The *eupatorium perfoliatum* is an invaluable diaphoretic besides its purgative effects. it is found ⁱⁿ every part of the country.

Esclethia Tuberosa, or butterfly weed it is also found in every part of the country it has a milky juice which is always a sign of action. it is given in the dose of 20 gr of the powdered root. *Guaiacum* is found in some of the southern country its active properties reside in every part of the plant. It changes its colour when any substance has been added in which there is oxygen. it increases the heat and arteries it is a stimulant diaphoretic. it suspends the ulcers in the throat of venereal and others it is useful in which an excess of mercury has been given it is highly recommended in porrigo and other diseases of the skin

Saphuca Meserion from Europe
 and solubile in hot water and alcohol.
 it heats the skin and raises the pulse
 it is used in venereal sores and
Chicorus. *Sarsaparilla* ^{root} are blackish
 and the size of a goose quill the
 bark should be sound and the stone
 should ~~make~~ ^{leave} an acid taste on the
 tongue it is not relied ^{upon} alone for
 venereal diseases it is used in ven-
 erial diseases and diseases of the
 skin & scurvation. Boiling takes
 away the virtues of the plant, cutting
 the root and pouring hot water on
 it it extracts all its virtues and
 can be regulated according to the strength
 - of the patient that the patient can bear. The pow-
 - der is given in the dose of 30 gr
Susilap aduna

December 15th 1835 17

Midwifery. By Samuel M^o Allan M.D.

The pain and bearing down pains are not so severe as in the latter progress of the labour if the woman begins straining and bearing down should be stopped as she will tend to arrest the progress of the labour if the os uteri is not dilated. The better plan is to make our examination during a pain and ascertain whether it is in a relaxed or rigid state carrying the hand towards the tuberosity of the ischium and back whether the coccygeus bone is movable or not and up to the pubis. These examinations may be made during or after pain but in making our examination of the os uteri it should be made during a pain. but in examining we should not withdraw our hand until the pain is over and see what effect the pain has on the os uteri determining whether it

is sore or tender do touch them exam-
 ine the state of the membranes but
 taking care not to press too hard on
 them for fear of rupturing them
 The os uteri will be found in the
 earlier stages of labour far back
 in the hollow of the sacrum in
 examining the state of the child
 it should be done as soon as the pains
 are off the membranes will then
 be relaxed and if we feel a round
 hard tumour it will be the head
 but if soft it will be some other
 part of the body we cannot deter-
 mine the exact state of the head in
 an irritable state of the os uteri there
 will be a considerable degree of
 bearing pain some time after a
 pain and we should not insist up-
 on an examination from the cervix
 or part of labour

If the uterus contracts and the membranes
 are put on the stretch the uterus soft and
 easy of dilatation the labour may
 be completed in a very short time
 but if the membranes are not
 put on the stretch and the uterus
 not contracted decidedly the labour may
 last a long time although the os uteri
 may dilate easily. If the pulse is full
 and hard and the os uteri and parts rigid
 bleeding should be used, where the
 rectum is full and distended an injec-
 tion should be used, where there is a
 state of nausea and disposition to
 vomit warm tea and a little brandy
 to correct this, when a vomiting occurs
 and no disease of the liver by discharge
 of bile bleeding must be used to allay
 it but if it occurs and not attended
 with debility it is to be looked upon
 as favourable signs should

be looked upon as favourable if
 there is no pain in the head and
 these rigours to too great extent
 or a disposition to the head if this
 be the case bleeding should be used
 too frequent examinations are bad
 and cause a an irritable state of
 the uterus and retard the progress
 of the labour especially in the early
 state. In cases where the dilatation
 is slow at first may become more
 speedy at the last, we should not
 be in the room all the time we
 should frequently leave the room
 for to allow her to evacuate the
 urine and feces, we may allow
 the woman to change their situation
 and allow the woman to choose
 her own situation in the earlier
 stage of labour. it is not best for
 her to move about from place
 to place

When the uterus is dilated to the size of a dollar the membranes will not protrude, but when of the size of an inch and a half they will protrude we should not conclude that the membranes are ruptured when they cannot be felt, when the dilatation takes place she should be confined to the bed and allow the membranes to remain unruptured as long as possible a feather bed is not a good as she should be buried in the feathers and she should be delivered on the bed in which she intends to remain upon

Theory & Practice of Medicine
 By John Revere M.D. December 18th 1835
 Diseases Called By Cullen Neurosis
Hysteria commonly comes on in
 paroxysms and assumes a variety of
 forms and shall allude to the
 most common. The patient will
 suddenly come on without any ap-
 parent cause, will suddenly burst
 out with a fit of crying or laughing
 or weeping succeeded by laughing
 or laughing by crying. a rumbling
 of the bowels, the globus hystericus
 will occur a feeling of a ball
 arising from the stomach and pass-
 ing up the throat it is said that
 the males are attacked with
 hysteria convulsions sometimes
 takes place in the globus hysteria
 it sometimes puts on a violent
 form and terminates fatally

it usually attacks delicate females and most always with a derangement of the catamenial discharge and often at the time the menstruation is about to occur and generally there is some symptoms of hysteria at the time that the are about to terminate or final cessation, it sometimes puts on the form of apoplexy, and may be mistaken for that but it usually puts on the form of convulsions we must consider the age, temperament and habit there is usually a pain in the left side. In the chronic variety there is usually derangement in the spine usually about the third or fourth dorsal vertebra, the patient complains of an uneasiness in the loins and back we most usually find tenderness in the back, the remedies usually prescribed

in the books are the fetid gums such as *assa fetida* and *galbanum*. but they are often useless and often increase the symptoms, but we should treat the system generally by reducing the momentum of the circulation and some mild emetic will generally restore the system we should look to the spine stomach and uterus particularly the catamenial discharge. The bowels are usually torpid the aloetic pills are the best. Sometimes there is palpitation of the heart. The physician should not show a state of alarm and sometimes there is such a sensitive state of the patient that she will notice any alarm and will become worse, but on the other hand when she seems cool and indifferent and if the physician does not appear alarmed she will become troublesome and soon be confined.

in the physician, Corea usually
 occurs about the 8th year, a twitch-
 ing of the muscles violent twitches
 of the muscles the face and eyes are
 convulsed, ~~the stomach~~ these symptoms
 cease and the patient falling into
 a sleep will wake up and another
 paroxysm will take place the
 stomach will always be deranged
 and the bowels constipated there is usual-
 ly slight mental derangement and
 sometimes terminates in idiocy it
 is ~~usually~~ sometimes combined with
 epilepsy and is sometimes the cause
 of epilepsy, it is one of those diseases
 which is confined to a derangement
 of the nerves of sensation and volun-
 tary motion it is usually confined
 to a derangement of the medulla
 spinalis. The remedies that has
 been recommended are camphor and musk

quinine strichnine sulphuric acid
 and a variety of others as specifics
 arsenic, and Iure copper &c have also
 been recommended. The purgative plan
 is decidedly the best and it is one that
 must be applied with firmness active
 purgatives should be used three or four
 times a day there is no difference
 what is used but the aloetics are
 the best. The system will not be
 reduced under purgatives in this dis-
 ease the digestive organs will im-
 prove when the stools have become
 natural we should discontinue
 the purgatives and use camphor
 combined with musk an incense
 should be used. Epilepsy is closely
 connected with Chorea it is a dis-
 ease that has been so little known of
 and it has been little improvement

It usually occurs in early life usually about the age of puberty and gradually continues throughout the patients life. It sometimes comes on three or four times a year. It has been a disease which has been regarded with religious veneration, it is an intermitting disease. It comes on in paroxysms sometimes it comes on several times a day and sometimes once a day and at longer intervals. The premonitory symptoms are pain in the head sleepiness and pain in the thick numbness of the scalp sometimes there are no premonitory symptoms. The patient falling down frothing at the mouth the muscles violently contracted the paroxysm is succeeded with a state of coma.

December 21. 1834

Materia Medica Therapeutics

By Samuel Galhoun M.D.

Diuretics. Cold and exercise produce diuresis in summer the skin is more active and the urine is small in quantity and high coloured containing a large quantity of salts. In some cases of dropsy the heart and arteries are active and must be considered before the diuretics are used whether the skin is free and the bowels free. The natural affinity between the kidneys and skin must always be kept in view and as the one is increased the other is diminished. The same is true of the bowels and lungs that is there mucous secretion. A violent disease is often fatal in dropsy, and violent effect on the kidneys does not diminish the urine. The system should be kept in a moderate state and consider the secretions of other parts of the body.

In disease of a full hard pulse an effusion of cold water will produce a free diaphoresis and often a diuretic effect. diuretics may be given for the same purpose. That diaphoretics are used for I in cases where the pulse is full and hard the the emetic diuretics should be used. In dropsy the heart and arteries are increased and in dropsy of the chest the pulse at first is hard and full and all those remedies which facilitate them are of use. The diet in dropsy must be attended to. The system must be examined with all the degree and care that can be made use of to find out what disagrees with the patient. In diseases of climate after we find out what is the food that disagrees with the patient we can generally cure all by the same.

It is stated that the urine coagulates by heat. in dropsy in cases where

The urine is small in quantity
 and does not coagulate by heat is a
 sign of debility and must be treated
 by tonics. When there is an effusion
 in the cellular membrane the system
 is depleted although the inflammatory
 action still continues. It is necessary to
 take in view how far bloodletting
 should be used. Bar keepers and persons
 that stand on their feet long are
 most subject to dropsy. Pressure on
 the veins and lymphatics may increase
 or be the cause of dropsy the sedentary
 are subject to dropsy. The debilitating
 effects of diuretics are seen in some
 fevers from their having that effect
 as in small pox. In scarlet fever they
 are sometimes of great value there is
 in this disease sometimes something
 resembling pneumonia and affec-
 tions of the thorax and producing

hydrothorax, it sometimes affects
 the brain and the free use of saline
 diuretics will relieve them. The use
 of diuretics will be of more use in
 this disease than sudorifics where
 the patient is exposed to the air. In many
 cases under the use of mercury the urine
 is increased producing an irritable state
 of the system, all the remedies which
 are used in dropsy are of the same
 advantage in dialnetics they are many
 of the same indications, diuretics are
 of use in gout and rheumatism, also
 in fevers, and hiccough, the patient
 is unable to evacuate the urine and
 when the catheter is used there will pass
 none but if the physician presses on
 the abdomen the urine will escape
 there may also be a paralysis of
 the coats of the bladder. They are
 used in diseases of the head as in gits and

December 21st 1835

Midwifery & Diseases of Women & Children
By Samuel McClellan M.D.

We should in no cases after the head has been expelled draw out the body as a large cavity would be left in the uterus and a danger to the mother and child will be the consequence. We therefore should always wait for the contraction of the uterus to expel the child. Protracted labour their causes. The causes are very various such as weakness, abscidity, debility of the uterus, passions of the mind, obliquity of the uterus, too large pelvis, first child owing to their rigidity, dropsy, relaxation of the abdominal muscles. The first labours are not necessarily an effect but they become so especially when it takes place before the full time of utero gestation. We should in these cases have the woman lay down and allow the

The labour to go on in as gradual a
 manner as possible as it is generally
 slow and tedious gaining on to the
 extent of twentyfour hours and even
 these days and yet the child unde-
 livered alive. we should avoid making
 too frequent examination. we may
 expect more generally a rigidity of the
 perineum and the most difficulty arise
 from this cause. When the child is preter-
 -naturally large we may be under
 the necessity of resorting to the forceps
 generally in those early cases the child is
 rarely fully developed. A too large pelvis
 is often the cause of a protracted labour
 and when labour comes on the woman
 forces down and under these forcing
 and bearing down efforts will force
 the child down and the uterus will
 be forced down also the woman
 in this case the woman should

abstain from bearing down she
 should be confined to lie on her
 back with her hips elevated, we
 should not in this case as has been
 recommended introduce the finger and
 retard the progress of the child but if
 the waters has escaped and the membrane
 ruptured in this case it will be of ad-
 vantage where the external parts are
 not dilated. hardened feces in the sig-
 moid flexure of the colon also may
 have an effect of interfering with
 the labour by the irritation in the canal
 and by the connexion of the ganglionic
 nerves produce an effect upon the uterus
 we should make use of some cathartic
 such as senega and morinda retention
 of urine may also have the effect
 of retarding the progress. the water in
 the lower part of the bladder may
 be mistaken for the membranes

a sloughing of the bladder may take place. The woman should have her urine evacuated at least every two or three hours if the urine cannot be evacuated without the use of the catheter we should make use of the gum elastic male catheter without the stilet, an early rupture of the membranes has been considered ~~that~~ as one of the causes of retarded labour but this is not the case, but we should not rupture the membranes before they have protruded through the external parts, this should be observed when the dilatation of the os uteri goes on regular and the actions of the uterus is active, but if the parts are relaxed and the uterus acts very feeble then we may be justified in rupturing the membranes, in some cases the membranes are very strong and require to be ruptured

A malformation of the uterus may be the cause of a retarded labour that is an obliquity of the pelvis owing to the relaxation of the abdominal muscles and the head of the child rest on one side or the other of the pelvis and it may also rest on the pubis. For to prevent this a bandage should be used, if the head is resting on the right side the vagina will also incline in that way. Tumours may also throw the uterus out of its natural situation, if the uterus inclines on the side which the woman lays, put her on the other by this means we over come this difficulty in a great measure a bandage should be used as tight as the woman can bear as this will have a good effect

Theory and Practice of Medicine

By John Revere M.D. December 21, 1835

Neurosis. of Bullen, Epilepsy is much more frequently found in the robust, short large head, and short neck, they are generally persons of a plethoric constitution. Worms of worms are not necessarily the cause of epilepsy but occasionally the cause, organic affections of the brain and meninges is most frequent by the cause of this disease. There has been frequently found an dissection organic lesion of the brain, and especially of the spinal marrow. The sort of lesions found was generally tubercles. In nine cases out of ten there is lesion of the cord and most of these were ramolences of the cord and of disease of the brain. Treatment, in a considerable number of cases it takes place at puberty and terminating after some time

and others terminating at puberty
 In respect to the treatment we
 have one plan that must be attended
 to and that is diet using for drink
 nothing but water and a strict at-
 tention to the bowels and is the
 the patient is plethoric bleeding should
 be used, among the remedies which
 has gained great repute and justly too
 for it has been found to be of advantage
 from $\frac{1}{4}$ forth to $\frac{1}{2}$ a grain ^{nitrate of silver or lunar caustic} may be given
 four or five times a day and gradually
 increased to a grain. This medicine
 has not a tendency to injure the
 coats of the ~~coats~~ of the stomach
 Copious bleeding is undoubtedly an
 injurious remedy in epilepsy and it is
 considered as one of the doubtful rem-
 edies however careful it may be used
 and small bleedings of the extent of
 four ounces of blood will increase
 the poisons.

In those cases in which there is a preceding pain of the head blood letting should be cautiously used, if the patient has a large quantity of hair on the head it should be cut off and cold applications to the head.

The oilum terebinthina has been recommended to the extent of a drachm once or twice a day. Where ever epilepsy or hysteria occur there is a derangement of the menstruation or ~~menstruation~~ and this should constitute the basis of our efforts to correct these using those cathartics which have the effect of establishing this ^{secretion} ~~discharge~~ together with the hip bath, the application of two or three leeches to the labia pudendi will bring on this discharge when all other remedies fail, small bleedings when the patient is very robust with a strict antiphlogistic regimen will be of advantage.

Catalepsy is a disease of rare occurrence and closely connected with epilepsy. muscular effects of the feet pulse feeble and respiration slow and feeble. and in what ever situation the patient was in she would remain and every thing about the patient appears insensible and when these paroxysms are off if the patient is standing she will suddenly fall. when the paroxysms will be attended with a fit of convulsions and Hydrophobia and Tetanus has been observed under neurosis by Kullen. but they will not be considered in this place. The next is the subject of phlegmasia of the lining membrane of the nares fauces and bronchial membranes. the first of which is Catarrh. It is most frequently seen in cold weather and in a moist atmosphere - there than in a dry one.

In the most cases it is of little disturbance to the system general system but the consequences are are a phlogosis of the mucus or forces or vessels there is a relaxation of the vessels and inflammation has taken place and an enlargement of that part in some cases the whole of the mucus and extending up the frontal sinuses and producing headache and an irritation of the eye there is a false sensation of the nose and the patient is continually blowing his nose when there is but a slight discharge of mucus - causes the same false sensation in the fauces the patient swallowing as though there were something there to be swallowed. There is often headache and wandering pains the smell and taste impaired but the desire for food still remain good. The remedies in these diseases appears to be quite different from those of other diseases and stimulents appear to be the most potent remedies continuing to the ordering all other inflammations

December 22nd 1835

Materia Medica By Samuel Galton

In prescribing remedies the objects are to be kept in view 1st a full and hard pulse 2nd a medium 3rd a low and feeble pulse, when there is an effusion of serum in the cellular membranes the system is debilitated and will not bear bleeding to the same extent There is a difficulty in distinguishing the terminating points of disease in the different individuals, however there are certain dispositions such as pleury or a disposition to an effusion of lymph and in some there is a disposition to cancer and in inflammation of the nose to epistaxis &c. Bloodletting in dropsy in cases of tuberculated liver and spleen and bloodletting cannot be used either in this or in phthisis attended with dropsy without injury. Scurvy of women after delivery and dropsy and peritoneal inflammation bleeding

should be used in a moderate degree.
 Emetics are of immense value in
 certain forms of disease, or dropsy.
 Squills is most valuable when it vomits
 freely. Vomiting will often remove
 a tumor & diseased testicle. The oxymel
 of squills is the best in dropsy and
 should be used. Hartmann's emetic is also
 of great value. Pytracrate of Potash
 or cream of tartar, it sometimes neither
 increases the urine or stools yet it cures
 it sometimes does not produce its
 effects for two or three weeks, where there
 is no acidity of the stomach or indigestion
 it will be of use but should not be used
 it under such diseases as it has a
 tendency to weaken the stomach. In
 symptoms of fever and a disposition to sleep
 and a disposition to sleep cream of tartar
 will generally cure. It is a matter of
 great importance to know whether the
 patient requires a saline diuretic or not

In old and debilitated persons it cannot be used. Pot works on such as vegetables of the garden are weakening when the patient is confined to their alone. we should always keep in view the state of the pulse cream of tartar has a tendency to subdue fever and weaken the system, and will have a fine effect in those cases in which the pulse is hard and full and in such cases where we would not be justified in bleeding, it debilitates the heart and arteries and weakens the stomach. Nitrate of Potash has nearly the same effect as the cream of tartar but in large dose it has a more decided effect on the heart and arteries. Acetate of Potash its taste is sharp and disagreeable 10 to 13 drop twice spoon full every hour these are of use in all cases when there is fever. Tobacco, it debilitates the heart and arteries and they become frequent and quick, it can be used

externally and is the best way the dose
 of the tincture is 10 drops three times a
 day. In all cases in which digitalis causes
 a weakness and quickness of the pulse
 diarrhoea speedily follows. digitalis produces
 some times an irregular pulse, the pulse
 will be dangerously depressed and therefore
 should be used cautiously. sometimes it
 produces a fullness of the pulse and
 at others extreme prostration it is said
 that when vomiting takes place that there
 is a more decided effect. but this is a
 dangerous symptom in the use of digitalis
 and should be suspended when this occurs
 the pulse may be scarcely very low. when
 there is pain in the head after the use of
 this medicine and should be suspended
 it may be used externally will remove
 cutaneous eruptions. it will remove
 the pimples on the face by making
 a strong infusion of the plant and wash
 in the face

digitalis is more effectual in the evening and may be given in cases of dropsy where there is fever it is a very valuable remedy in cases of dropsy after scarlatina, when there is an increased coagulation of the urine, it has a fine effect also in hydrothorax when it purges it never performs a cure it is said to be of use by mixing it with saliva and applying it to the abdomen in ascities. ~~Infusion of 15 to~~ 10 drops of the tincture 3 times a day gradually increased is the dose opium may be added and increases its diuretic effects. *Silicea Maritima* in cases of dropsy combined with scirrhus it is said to have a valuable effect.

December 22nd / 1835

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Midwifery, & Diseases of Women & Children

By Samuel M^o. Sellen M.D.

Extreme weakness may also be a means of retarding the labour, but we may not be alarmed in those cases and women weakened by previous disease will allow of the parts to be relaxed speedily but there are exceptions and will require the forceps in these cases we should not resort to the ergot as the actions of the uterus will be sufficiently strong and in preference we should make use of the forceps. In cases of great obesity and a want of sensibility and and the woman is in a weakened state, under such circumstances we may expect the labour to be tedious and slow and a little stimulant should be used especially if the woman has been accustomed to it where the pulse is weak and exhausted stimuli must be used but where the woman

complains of extreme weakness and
 complains of fainting and extreme
 weakness and if we examine the pulse
 it will be hard and contracted the skin
 hot or covered with perspiration and
 is not debility but a state of excitement
 and stimulants would be injurious
 Weakness of the uterus may depend
 upon the bowels and membranes
 loose and where the pain is transmitted
 from the uterus to the bowels and
 symptoms of colic pains be the
 consequence after these have been
 allayed the actions of the uterus will
 go on. it may be the cause of too
 early rupturing the membranes
 and another cause is the too frequent
~~examinations~~ examinations of the os uteri the
 pains may become languid it will
 sometimes happen in inevitable
 states that the labour will go on

for two or three days and they should be considered as true but when true labour does occur under such circumstances that it will be finished in the space of 3 hours, sometimes these pains occur from a feverish state of the system and when she goes to bed the fever may continue all night or nearly all then a perspiration takes place and the women get a little state, a bleeding will relieve this derangement of the system and prevent these unfavourable symptoms. In some cases there is a fullness and sluggishness of the system and the fibres contracting irregularly the cause is an engorgement of the blood in the uterine sinuses and a bleeding will establish a speedy contraction of the uterus. in this case we bleed to relieve the fullness but when it does not or does not gain

go on after bleeding, we should resort
 to friction to the abdomen in those
 torpid states of the system we should
 resort to the use of lemon and manna
 with a sour lemon this by its stimula-
 ting and gripping quality bring on the
 contraction of the uterus, but this should
 not be used in cases where there is an
 irritation of the mucous membrane
 of the bowels, ergot in these cases
 is generally resorted to and they should
 not be resorted to until the parts
 are relaxed and if resorted to before
 the child will be destroyed it should
 be the last means resorted to except
 any the instruments, ergot will if
 used when the parts are not relaxed
 cause the most serious consequences to
 the child and mother but where the
 parts are relaxed and the uterus
 torpid in its actions the ergot is

of great value in such cases. it
 may be given in the doses of 5 gr
 every fifteen minutes or more until
 the action of the uterus comes on
 and then discontinued with. in cases where
 the hands are cold and the woman
 subject to depression of spirits and
 subject to hysteria depending upon
 a nervous irritability a plaster will
 be the proper remedy and after these
 symptoms are allayed the contractions
 will come on regularly the action
 of the uterus may be suspended for
 a while but this will be followed
 by regular contractions of the uterus
 will come on. injections will be
 of great value of irritation of the
 rectum made of starch or some mu-
 cilage with a tea spoon full of (and)

Theory & Practice of Medicine

By John Keener M.D., December 22nd 1835

Inflammation of the nares larynx trachea and bronchia, it is diseases which are apt to confine itself to one or other of the parts. catarrhus simplex and catarrhus epidemica, the former usually passes off with or without any medicine though there is a symptomatic fever and the organ of taste & smelling destroyed for a while the appetite is seldom destroyed, it is not a good and safe practice to prescribe those stimulents which have the effect of throwing the patient into a profuse sweat although it after performs a complete cure. The most common cause of fever is the change of temperature as the functions of an organ is increased so is its susceptibility to disease the tickly heat of children is an exalted state of the skin and so with the mucous membrane of the nose and cold driving

the circulation from this organ
 to the internal parts of the body and
 hence the cause of consumption in
 cold climates and weather. The contact
 of dust is often the cause of this disease
 and is most frequently the cause of
 bronchitis. Catarrhes epidemics usu-
 ally occurs in some season of the
 year and seems to be brought about
 by some morbid influence and affecting
 a great number of individuals at once
 it does not always follow the wind
 it is evidently in the air and gradually
 spreads over a section of the country or
 town in a short time the same is pre-
 vailing in this place at present attended
 with pain in the head and corners of the
 throat pains resembling those of acute
 rheumatism, there are scarcely an individ-
 ual of the class that escaped this disease
 and some are unable to leave their rooms

The epidemic catarrh usually comes on
 with a strong symptomatic fever accom-
 -panying pains about the body particu-
 -larly in the back and affecting the tonsils
 and veil of the palate the face is flushed.
 it usually attacks those of middle age
 and seldom children and aged persons
 but there is exceptions to this rule as both
 may become affected, sometimes it prevails
 attacking principally the old, and in
 some instances it attacks the children
 particularly if the measles have prevailed
 and there is a particularly a disposition
 to the prevalence to an exanthematous
 affections, it not only extends to man
 but to horses and dogs they having a
 discharge from the nose and cough
 In the milder cases we have little
 more to do than to advise the patient
 to avoid the exciting causes and taking
 a mild purgative but in the severe

form more active measure should
 and must be resorted, but its tendency
 to more serious diseases, antimonials
 and purgatives. In epidemic catarrhs
 the use of bloodletting is often required
 but in old persons we should be exceedingly
 careful in prescribing this remedy
 rather depending upon terapeutic

Palato Tonsillitis or Gynanche tonsil
itis. there is a disposition to swallow
 the soft palate is relaxed this goes on
 to a stiffness and heat of the part the
 inflammation goes on more deeply in the
 part and the patient will throw his
 chin forward and making but one
 swallow at a time and performed with
 great difficulty, which shows that
 the muscles are deranged by inflammation
 the tonsils become swelled and the veil
 of the palate also partaking of the infla-
 mation and extending along the uvula
 were producing stiffness and pain

the tonsils will have a fiery red
 appearance some times deglutition is
 impeded it often extends to the glands
 of the part. Some times ^{the} inflammation
 terminates in suppuration and
 as soon as the lancet is plunged in
 them it is attended with immediate
 relief after an attack of this disease
 the patient becomes exceedingly liable
 to attacks of the disease, from slight
 exposure bringing it on. There is a
 form of the disease in warm climates
 attended with gastrocetics in these cases
 it is not confined to the throat but
 creeping down the throat. Sometimes it
 is the cause of impudence of improper
 diet and in these cases an emetic of
 epinephrine. Treatment avoids all
 exposure to cold and diet and where
 it affects the tongue palate and throat
 where the glands of the neck becomes

affected bleeding and leeches to the
 part with tartar emetic and blisters
 we should be careful to guard against
 its tendency to more serious consequences.
 the tartar emetic should be used to the
 extent of vomiting, gargling the throat
 cinchona infusion $\frac{1}{2}$ capsicum $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{3}$ honey
 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{3}$ December 29th 1835

Midwifery By Samuel McClellan M.D.

Where there is fullness of the pulse and
 the woman complains of weakness and great
 debility although at the same time the pulse
 is small contracted and hard and at the same
 time there is increased heat of the skin
 and febrile symptoms present the uterus
 acts but feble in such cases bleeding
 should be procured in this state the
 want of action depends upon the con-
 gestive state of the uterus the veins
 are dilated and as soon as this congestive
 state is relieved by bleeding the action of the
 uterus will come on

Sometimes there is a violent contraction of the fibres of the uterus forcing down the cervix of the uterus and destroying the child by its pressure upon ~~the~~ it the same ^{takes} ~~is~~ the case in those cases in which the ergot has been given. The principal contraction is above the as uteri we should not interfere with the uterus in its contraction as this is frequently the cause of these irregular contractions when there is irregular contraction of the uterus we should never think of using ergot as death would be inevitable to the child and frequent that of the mother also. where the action of the action of the uterus is spasmodically contracted we should resort to bleeding and then we may make use of the forceps or introducing the hand and turn. we should always bleed to a decided effect upon the system

Complicated Labours. The cord being in some cases too short and is classed among those of complicated labour in some cases the cord is long and decur = ding down before the head. Tumours, schirrus, cicatrices, calculi in the bladder, twins, a strong unresisting hymen &c. The cases of twins are rare, and cases are recorded of triples. The size of the abdomen is not a sign of twins, as the child may be large and there may be increased secretion of the liquor amnii where the abdomen is unequally large has been considered as a sign but this may be owing to enlargement of the ovaria and enlargement of the spleen. but where we can feel too enlargements of the abdomen and the woman can feel the motion of the children in two parts of the abdomen, but the most certain is the stethoscope and if by it we can hear the motion of the heart

in both sides of the uterus we may be
 sure that there are twins. in cases
 of labour we should not interfere
 with the cord but allow it to rest
 a while if we feel the abdomen flaccid
 and a hard ball we may be sure that
 there is no other child but if the abdom-
 en is full and distended we should be
 certain as to the truth, if by introducing
 the hand we can feel an arm foot leg
 or head we then are certain of its truth
 When there is twins the labour will be
 slow and when contraction comes on
 both child's will be brought down at once
 and the labour will be slow we should
 not interfere after the first child has
 been expelled there will be a suspen-
 sion of the action of the uterus for
 a while but it will come on again
 when one child has been born we
 should apply a bandage to the

abdomen and then we can wait for
 two or three hours and when the
 strength of the woman has in a measure
 returned we should resort to means
 to bring away the second by the action
 of the uterus it is always dangerous
 to leave the patient after the first child
 has been born as dangerous hemorrhage may
 take place from the placenta of the
 child born, when the action of the uterus
 does not return upon the second child we
 should rupture the membranes or give
 the ergot to bring on the action of the
 uterus, we should always apply a ban-
 dage around the abdomen of the
 woman, The cause of the second child
 being destroyed by the cord passing down-
 between the head and pelvis and pressure
 on the cord is the consequence, the first
 child mostly is a natural presentation
 while that of the second is a breech presen-
 tation

In some cases there is a presentation of the head and the foot of the other along side of the first or an arm may present with the head of the other under such cases often one child must be destroyed to save that of the other and the mother in some cases there will be perhaps a presentation of the head and the feet of the other passing down along side of the body or the head of the other passing down along side of it in those cases we should endeavor to prep up the first by passing in the hand. in those cases the woman may die if some measures are not resorted to for to relieve the woman as it will be impossible for a deliverer to take place under such circumstances

Theory & Practice of Medicine

By John Revere M.D. December 29th 1835

Laryngitis and cynanche, Trachealitis or croup

They are both the same in their affect and attack the same membrane the

larynx in the child is small but after puberty becomes enlarged. This part is exceedingly liable to become affected in children, but in the adult it is more rare, it most generally makes its attack at midnight damp air the most frequent cause usually on going to bed the child will be affected with a slight cold though appearing in good health usually there is about midnight a troublesome cough and this is something like the sound of the bark of a dog this cough is the preliminary symptom, the child appears to be in good health except this cough it is merely a local inflammation at first, the child will be out all day at play and the cough at night the

the cough will be more severe
 and when the symptoms of croup come
 on the fever will develop itself. There
 is a croupy cough which becomes more
 hoarse and frequent and more and more
 severe and febrile symptoms increasing
 gradually and the pulse excited and
 the face flushed the child will at
 intervals be awake from sleep with the
 cough and when these symptoms are
 developed the child will be unable
 to lie down but sitting up and frequ-
 ently apply the hand to the throat and
 when this is the case the breathing becomes
 obstructed and the redness of the face
 disappears, and the child falls into
 convulsions and dies, when pressure
 is made on the thyroid ~~mammilla~~
~~cartilage~~ the child complains of
 much pain and there is decided
 marks of inflammation the inflammation

is confined the larynx. There is ~~form~~
~~ed on the larynx~~ a thin white membrane
~~ous substance~~. This false membrane
 is not always found after death neither
 is it particularly confined to the larynx
 but to all cutaneous parts neither is it
 always one continuous membrane but
 sometimes it is found in patches over
 the mucous membrane. There is often
 pus effused in the larynx and there
 is a morbid secretion and the child
 makes no effort to throw it off but
 this is not the case in the adult the
 passage of the trachea is much dimin-
 ished in size. and when the child is
 forced to throw up the morbid secretion
 the breathing becomes more free
 and the child relieved for a while but
 when the effusion is such a quanti-
 -ty as to prevent a free oxygination
 of the blood the system soon begins to
 sink and our remedies which are applied

one of no use. The disease may be
 casified by the forming stage which
 is characterised by hoarseness and cough
 and no symptomatic fever present.
 The second stage is that of redness
 of the face and fever present and
 hoarseness and some difficulty of breath-
 ing. The third is that in which there is an
 effusion of lymph and the false
 membrane is formed and the face
 more purple than red the child breath-
 es with a creaking noise appearing as
 if the child breathes through a narrow
 tube with a hissing noise this character-
 izes the third stage which usually ter-
 minates in death. This membrane is
 sometimes detached and the child is
 unable to throw it up and suddenly
 dies by being choked with this mem-
 brane. It is apt to be complicated with
 measles and when the symptoms of

croup are relieved the measles will
 make their appearance and usually
 of a most violent form, its tendency (that
 is of croup) is in death. it is sometimes
 complicated with palato-tonsillitis
 by the inflammation extending from the
 membrane to the larynx and trachea
 as soon as the person is loose and there
 is enough medical aid is necessary and
 the best is an emetic is necessary and
 when the secretions are stopped the ter-
 trate of antimony of the watery solution
 of 4 gr to the ounce of water any emetic
 should be the first remedy used
 a child of five years old should take
 a table spoonful of the for mentioned
 solution of the tertrate of antimony
 we should see its effect and see it given
 and have a water in our hand to
 see the effect or may repeat it
 too soon if at the end of twenty min-
 utes the child will be affected with

nausea and if more is given it will
 prevent the effect and a serious
 consequence may follow but if
 at the end of 40 minutes there is nausea
 we need not fear and it is doing all that
 can be wished and we should wait until
 fifty minutes have passed and if vomit-
 ing has not occurred we may then
 resort to a second dose the food thrown
 up will not be ^{undigested} appearing as if
 it had just been taken a strict antipep-
 tistic diet and prevent exposure
 if such is not observed there will be
 a relapse. a purgative of calomel
 should be given shortly after the ter-
 minative December 30th 1835

Laryngitis and croup was usually considered under
 one head, but considered separate by Brever
 and divided into 3 stages. The only remedy which
 can be relied up in the ~~second~~ ^{first} stage of croup
 is the tarterminic and it is not confined to its emetic
 effects but the nausea that it creates and of the

tendency to open the bowels but we should
 not wait more than two hours for this
 effect before we give a cathartic. The
 aqueous solution is the best. Calomel
 is the best purgative, other emetics will
 answer but are not so good on account
 of them not having that tendency to
 produce nausea. Full emesis in the first
 and ~~second~~ stages is essentially necessary to
 the cure of the disease. In the second stage
 of crop and the symptomatic fever is present
 we must precede the emetic by decided
 bloodletting the external jugular vein should
 be opened when the second stage is surging
 and the third stage reaches should be applied
 the veins of the arm should be opened when
 we can obtain a decided bleeding in children
 of three or four years will bear 3 or 4 ounces
 and those of 8 years will bear 6 or 7 ounces
 The flushed state of the face may be mistaken
 for fever. and there is danger in mistaking
 the third instead of the fourth and we carry

over bleeding to the extent recommended in
 the second stage would be attended with
 fatal syncope. blisters are also recommended
 but not applied to the throat but to the
 the superior part of the sternum leeches
 are advisable where we have carried our
 general bleeding as far as we are justifiable
 in these cases leeches should be applied
 they should not be applied to the throat
 but to the superior part of the sternum
 they are also useful in the third stage
 The poligala Senega has been recommended
 very highly even in the third stage the
 warm bath is a very valuable remedy
 but should not be applied to the whole
 body unless there is attendant convulsions
 calomel has been recommended as an alterative
 to an unjust extent. A group seldom lasts
 more than 17 or 18 hours and whatever
 is done should be done quickly and
 calomel should not be given in very

large doses and should not be relied
 upon as the chief remedy. Fomenting
~~the~~ or steaming the throat is another
 remedy of some value. In the third
 stage leeches may be applied with aduan-
 tage, but few are so lucky as to recover
 but should be met with decision. Tran-
 chotomy may be resorted to. Cynanche-
 = ^{Laryngitis} of adults, which is but a rare disease
 it generally arises from palato-tonsillitis
 and those who are subject to it. It gener-
 ally passes along down with great pain
 loss of voice, ~~sharp~~ cough, ~~and~~ and.
 sometimes entire loss of deglutition, severe
 pain it is produced like croup from
 inclemency of the weather and the same
 causes which produce croup. There
 is difficulty of breathing. The lungs in children
 is generally inflamed but not in adults

Midwifery. By Samuel McClellan. M.D.

When premature labour has come on in cases of twins we may wait for the action of the uterus, and the action may not come on for several weeks and the woman may go on with the second child to the full time of utero gestation, but in cases where the woman has gone on to the full time we cannot ~~on~~ should not wait longer than is sufficient for the woman to gain her strength then rupturing the membranes frictionless to the abdomen, if these do not bring on the action the ergot should be given. One of the difficulties in labour is the large development of the child in some cases only part of the fetus will be unnaturally large, enlarged heads of such volume as to be impossible to pass through the pelvis, in this case we must reduce the head, or when possible bring it away with the forceps

The prematuration ossification of the
 child's head is a cause of difficult
 labour. When the os uteri is not fully
 dilated we never ^{should} resort to an operation
 unless there is some dangerous symptoms
 present with the mother. When the
 woman has gone over the common
 length of time and the child's head has be-
 come ossified, when we find that we
 cannot bring down the head with the
 forceps without great force or injury
 to the mother we must make use of the
 cruet. we should never resort to the
 perforator until we have made a long
 trial. or the woman has made long
 effort to deliver the child and not until
 we are certain that the efforts of the
 woman is unable to be delivered and
 not until then should they be used
 in cases of enlarged heads from a collection
 of water and the labour is difficult. we can

ascertain the size of the head by intro-
 ducing the hand and passing the fingers
 round the parietal bones we must not
 expect to find the fontanel for they
 will be entirely obliterated. in those
 cases the forceps will be likely to
 slip off when applied for they are acting
 as it were on a bag filled with water
 In such cases we should resort to
 perforating the head carefully by a long
 trocar and allowing the water to ooze
 out gradually. In such cases the child
 may be born alive and perhaps live
 In some cases the shoulders may be
 unnaturally large and the head may
 be capable of being brought through the
 pelvis while the shoulders may be too large
 another is when the cord is too short or too long
 When the cord is too short and by pulling
 the cord the uterus may be inverted or
 the placenta drawn away and dangerous
 haemorrhage take place

In cases where the cord is wound around the neck or limbs of body of the child it should be relieved before the cord is put on the stretcher. This should be attended to immediately after the head is born. In asthma labour will not exacerbate the disease, but where the woman is exhausted we must resort to bringing away the child or rather destroy the child than let the woman die without being delivered. If the os uteri is dilatable we must dilate it and bring the child down by the feet. The application can only be used when the os uteri is fully dilated. We must not allow the woman to make use of violent heaving down efforts. Where the heart and arteries are immoderate in their action we must make use of the cannet. A rupture of the air cells may be ruptured by such heaving down efforts or blood vessels are broken in the lungs in such cases we must deliver as soon as possible.

December 31st 1835

Theory & Practice of Medicine By John Revere, M.D.

Dysphagia is even more fatal than Croup in children it is not characterized by the same croaking cough in children there is a less disposition to the forming of false membrane the treatment is the same as that of the Croup of children bleeding leeching purging & blistering Where we have carried our remedies as far as can be with advantage what can then be done where the death of the patient will be inevitable without some thing else, namely bronchotomy, it has been performed with advantage in children in men, there is objection to performing the operation in children, The living membrane in the child is so irritable and a foreign body introduced will keep of the irritation when there has been formed a false membrane and the operation has been performed and in order to relieve the child we must remove this membrane and ^{doing this} in this case we must necessarily

torn it away with the forceps and in doing
 this we tear the lining membrane of the
 trachia and a hemorrhage will take place
 which will pass directly into the lungs
 producing convulsions and death from
 suffocation. We should in all cases where
 recovery cannot take place without it
 and even before we have administered our
 general remedies to such an extent as to
 produce great debility as then the operation
 would not be so likely to succeed

Pneumasia of the organs contained within
the chest. Mode of examining those diseases
 by percussion and auscultation. The sense
 of hearing has hitherto been very little used
 as to ascertaining diseases until of late. The lungs
 are decidedly the most sonorous of any part
 of the body. Mode of percussion beginning
 at the sternum passing down to the
 sixth rib and on the back of the chest
 beginning at the sternum and passing

down to the 7th rib but in percussing
 the left side when we come to the
 6th rib it will not be sonorous but
 fleshy from its being over the region of
 the heart, the spine of the back is
 also sonorous when struck upon over
 the region of the lungs. we take the
 three fingers together and supported by
 the thumb, in fat persons we must
 strike much harder, in some cases
 we must put on a glove as striking
 with nails cause pain, previous to
 making percussion the patient should
 take a full breath and then striking
 on the several parts in succession
 and then striking when expiration
 has taken place when examining the
 chest of one side the patient must
 bend his body on the other and when
 on the sternum he must bend his
 head and body back when the spine is
 must bend the body forward

If when the patient has taken a full inspiration and a dull ^{or fleshy} sound is produced and if the same takes place in expiration air may be shown it arises from disor-
ganization January 1st 1836

Lecture on Materia Medica & Therapeutics
By Samuel Calhoun M.D.

1 part Iodine 2 parts hydracate of potash dissolved is an excellent tonic. Iodine is useful in scrophula 14 gr is sufficient for a dose as a tonic twice a day. in the form of bath it produces prickling sensation of the skin 12 gr of the fore mentioned pre-
scription to the quart of water. in glands which are swelled and have put on the chronic form Iodine is an invaluable remedy. blue eyes say Dr. Calhoun is more subject to scrophula. while others say that of black tumours will often be relieved and often cured by frictions of Iodine also useful in diseases of the joints also useful as injections in sinuses of long standing

There is no case of scrofula in which Iodine should form part of the prescription. The abscess has been cured by Iodine. It has been used in paralysis. Iodine can be passed through the system by galvanism and has succeeded in curing a swelled testicle in this way. Quinine may also be passed through the system. Expectorants All medicines which arrest the action of the skin. The skin discharges acetic acid also phosphoric. mucus may be transparent and may be distinguished from pus by its not sinking in water though this will not always hold good in pus from the lungs when we have acted in pleurisy and an expectoration has come on we have brought the patient to a most favourable situation when as another bleeding would arise this and when this secretion it depletes better than bleeding. we should endeavour to keep the patient in this way sulphate of Potash is an invaluable remedy in whooping cough in the dose of ten grains.

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Midwifery & Diseases of Women & Children

In cases when the arterial action is high the application of the forceps would be injurious as they will increase this excitement. Therefore in such cases we must precede the application a bleeding. An effusion of water either in the abdomen or thorax may be a cause of complicated labour. General debility and enlargement of the abdominal muscles from dropsy will cause a protracted labour, but this is not always the case but labour coming on speedily in such cases. The water from the abdomen in dropsy has been said to pass off through the fallopian tubes. The fallopian tubes will often remain enlarged after parturition as they were when the ovum passed through them.

When the system is sinking instruments should be used ~~and~~ the forceps are the proper instruments in these cases. Taping will be of advantage during pregnancy if the strength

of the woman will bear it best during
 labour it would be injurious, a prolapsus
 of the vagina from a collection of
 fluid behind the vagina forming a
 tumour which can be felt and when
 the hip is raised it will gravitate back-
 ward, it must not be mistaken for
 the intestines which sometimes pass
 down which may be distinguished by
 the rumbling noise when they are reduced
 when these are the cause of protracted
 labour it should be forced back and
 kept there until the head of the child has
 come down, if it is depending upon a
 collection of water it may be advisable
 to puncture the tumour. Punctures should
 be made in those parts which would be
 likely to produce a contusion of the
 parts from the pressure of the head of
 the child, all these tumours of the
 vulva will be the cause of injury

unless reduced, fomentations &c to the
 part. A collection of water in the
 uterus itself, which may depend upon the
 same cause of dropsy, the labour will
 depend not upon the size of the child
 which is in these cases small but upon
 the state of the system. Inflammation of
 the vagina, labia. &c are sometimes depen-
 dent upon improper management, from
 other causes such as laceration from the
 rigidity of the parts and the child forcibly
 extracted in this state. when the head of
 the child presses violently on the neck of
 the bladder we must endeavour to bring
 the head of the child down, sloughing may
 be the consequence and the urine passed
 from the neck of the bladder, if it does not
 depend upon the impaction of the child's head
 and the pulse is hard and full till an
 impression is made on the pulse
 fomentations to the back of poppy heads or
 other fomentations.

January 1st 1836

Theory & Practice of Medicine by John Revere M.D.

In Diseases of the heart - Percussion does but little unless from great disorganisation in the region of the heart. but by putting the ear directly in the region of the heart we can have any derangement in this organ. but very feeble is this plan without the stethoscope. The first instance that led to this discovery was that of rolling a piece of paper up and applying it to the chest when the sound of the contraction of the heart was evident.

Immediate auscultation is that of applying the ear immediately to the chest. Mediate auscultation is that of making use of the stethoscope. This is only one of many means and should not be abused.

In employing the stethoscope the patient is to be put in the same way first examining the voice then the respiration. we should always place the lower of the body between our instrument the same in percussion.

Practice continued. ⁵⁵ January 6th 1836
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

Theory & Practice of Medicine by John Revere MD Jefferson College

Bronchitis Chronic. Cough comes on in intervals all the organs become affected, loss of appetite, emaciation and death follows it comes on from a local irritation directly applied to the throat, it arises from the acute form, it arises from local irritants, such as dust which have spicula glass cutters and stone cutters, hickling flay, all manufactures in which there is much dust which have those spicula, will often bring on this disease, chronic affections of the lungs mostly arises from such causes. There is cough and difficulty of breathing the first symptom which alarms the patient is the spitting of blood, a boy was affected by beating hair to free it from the dust for the use of saddle makers. The expectoration becomes copious, and the patient becomes emaciated

It is sometimes attended with intermission and then coming on again, there is another form which comes on by derangement of the stomach, flatulence and tenderness of that organ if the patient is a female the menstrual period will cease and hysterical affections will arise with palpitation of the heart, after a while there will arise a troublesome cough which is often mistaken for phthisis pulmonalis and there is no doubt but phthisis pulmonalis does arise from this cause in many cases, and if it attacks a broken down constitution they mostly perish and it is attributed to consumption In phthisis pulmonalis the lungs does not collapse and have often a bright red appearance and when grasped still retain there elasticity there is often an adhesion of the lungs with the pleura costalis.

The disorganization of the lungs is mostly on the posterior part, and have become hepatized, and thickened. Is it proper to treat this disease by bloodletting, but the cases are rare in which it can be applied with advantage and safety it is better to nurse up the system than to have recourse to a remedy of such doubtful efficacy. In those cases in which it can be recommended is in cases of hemorrhage from the lungs from the irritation of dust. local bloodletting is better than general, counterirritation is an invaluable. There is but little pain at first but afterward involving other parts there is pain of two kinds, where we have these in the chest we may be sure that disorganization is going on and over the parietal part when the fixed is we must cup and make counterirritation and where we have the second or sharp acute sticking pain which is in the pleura we must apply

a blister over the part which is the best
 an emetic should be used, epicaeuhan
 is the best, for the stomach is insensible
 and if tostermetic be given it will
 act powerfully on the bowels. we must
 use the epicaeuhan in small doses say
 two grains of the epicae. with five grains
 of mustard, expectorants is of great value
 the minus tincture of the colchicum
 autumnale ~~with~~ has been used with
 advantage, the stimulating balsams
 was used such as balsam Copaiva and
 highly recommended, but has been found
 to be injurious, Mercury when carried to
 the extent of slight tyalism is one of the
best remedies we can use if given in
 minute doses, give one grain in combi-
 nation with opium. one of the best
 expectorant pills is the following

Opium	8 to 12 gr	} one pill on going to bed until tyalism is produced
Squills	viii	
Tart. Antimony	i	
Colomel	4 to viii	

Sulphat of Quinine is another remedy
 which has been used with advantage
 the vapour of tar is of value in some
 instances. diet milk and water, allowing
 no stimulating diet should be allowed, no
 meat or anything that excites the pulse
 avoiding the changes of temperature
 not exposing himself to cold, which has
 a tendency to cripple and break down the
 system and lungs the room should not
 be heated with a stove or the anthracite
 coal, an open fireplace with wood is
 the best. The strictest attention should be
 paid to the clothing, when ever the atmos-
 phere is dry wrapping the patient up in
 warm clothing and then taking exercise
 in a carriage, when we are certain that
 the case is chronic bronchitis ~~we say~~
 and he is getting worse instead of better
 we must shift him off to some warm
 country, but we must be certain that the
 case is not phthisis pulmonalis

Midwifery

Lecture on Midwifery B. Smith M^d. C. G. Lellan M^d.

Rigidity of the external organs bleeding will not always produce immediate relaxation. bleeding to faintness may suspend the labour. where there is rigidity we must not expect to produce a complete relaxation in the early part of labour by copious bleeding. We must not resort to instruments to dilate the external parts until we have failed in our attempts by bleeding. scirrhus is generally found in the corner of the uterus. We should always permit a great degree excitement either of the arterial or nervous, from these causes we have often rupture of the uterus. the rigidity of the uterus may be kept down by keeping this in view keeping the pulse soft. in cases where a relaxation will not take place we must pass a history to the os uteri and making two incisions into it and in this way the delivery will take place

When we find tumours we must not
 allow the labour to be lingering, and most
 generally these tumours are the cause of a rupture
 where the action is allowed to go on in an excited
 state. fungustumours and colostrous excrecence
 will prevent impregnation from taking place
 but where they occur after it has taken place
 the action of the uterus will go on rapidly and
 the labour will be speedy. The pressure of the
 child will squeeze out the serum and after
 the will be nearly obliterated but sometimes
 they will after labour speedily develop and de-
 -stroy the woman. In ulcerations the labour
 will not be more tedious, if the pulse is fre-
 -quent and small in ulceration we should not
 allow the labour to be tedious but deliver as
 soon as possible ~~for~~^{for} fatal syncope may take
 place. In cases where the os uteri is not large
 enough to admit a probe we must only combat
 the unpleasant symptoms as they arise and
 the labour will be likely to go on well.

Twisting of the cervix may take place and the os uteri will not be found and an operation of an incision may be performed unnecessarily we should always keep this in mind. The same in an retroversion. When the os uteri cannot be found pass the finger all round the vagina and likely it will be found far back in the bottom of the vagina. The operation of excising the neck of the uterus is a serious affair from the hemorrhage that may take place. The os uteri may protrude through the external parts and by making a circular incision into the orifice the relaxation will speedily come on. In dislocations of the os uteri the finger can often break them down, but a blunt instrument is not advisable a bistoury should be used. if we cut into the anterior part would be in danger of wounding the bladder and posteriorly that of the rectum and we must always choose a more safe part the os uteri will present a small dimple

making a crucial incision in that the extent should not be carried more than an inch each way. If there is a disposition to sink we must deliver as soon as possible. If the waters have escaped we should introduce the hand and turn, if the waters have long escaped and the child's head passed down into the pelvis we should use the forceps and the ergot may be used under favourable circumstances if these will not produce any effect the perforator should be used. diseased states of the heart may be attended by fatal syncope and often from diseased state of the spinal cord in these cases we should never allow great efforts of the woman and as soon as we can we should produce a speedy delivery. sometimes anti spasmotics may be of use and in other cases stimulants must be used. in some cases bleeding will be attended with fatal syncope sometimes in violent pains in the head and bluish face after bleeding and cupping to the head

large doses of opium will often relieve them
 completely, after a woman has been delivered
 she should not be moved from one couch
 to another, and merely raising the head will
 some times be attended with fatal syncope
 Convulsions, are sometimes the cause of
 weakness and often proceed fainting the
 pulse will be small and weak the skin
 will be bleached and white even the raising
 of the hand will be attended with syncope
 stimulants must be used such as brandy
 opium should be used. If the woman is likely
 to die we must endeavour to save the child
 we cannot tell for fifteen or half an
 hour we cannot tell whether the woman
 is dead or alive in these extreme fainting
 Hysterical convulsions which rarely occur
 in labour but frequently in gestation a
 hissing noise and a moist skin these
 are by no means are so dangerous as
 the former, cool applications, opium, and all
 narcotics. &c When they occur in a plethoric habit
~~they are dangerous~~

Theory & Practice of Medicine By John Revere
 Inflammation of the lungs, may be divided into
 those of the mucous, serous, and parenchymatous
 texture of the lungs. Acute pneumonitis
 generally comes on by a strong symptomatic
 fever. It is sometimes confined to one side
 but generally on both, if on one side he
 lays on the ~~affected~~ ^{affected side} side. The effort of speaking
 and coughing is attended with pain the same
 is the case in taking a full inspiration
 hurried and short respiration attended with a
 short and grunting cough. The face is blue rather
 than red. at first the expectoration is dimin-
 ished in quantity after the inflammation has
 been fully established the expectoration is
 coloured with blood, it is some times thrown
 up in a fluid state and sometimes coagula-
 ted. When the parenchyma of the lungs takes
 this is always the case the pulse is much
 excited frequent hard and tense the digestion
 organs are always deranged the bowels

are cast the blood is highly cuped and
 after headach the fever usually has two
 exacerbations in the course of the day
 percussion and auscultation determine often
 determines the extent of the inflammation
 giving a fleshy sound, when an inflammation
 takes place a tumefaction takes place and
 when respiration takes place through these
 narrowed passages it becomes modified
 and instead of hearing by the stethoscope the
 air rushing backward and forward we hear
 but slightly and a crepitous sound is
 heard in the advanced stages the passages become
 blocked up and solidified of the consistence
 of flesh or the liver and is called a hepatisa-
 tion of the lungs. after the lung has been
 laid in water for some time it resumes
 its elasticity, the resonance is lost and
 we can still hear some of the respiratory action
 we can determine that hepatisation has
 taken place, in some cases the breathing

becomes much louder, besides the puerile
 rhonchus one will hear a hissing noise
 and appear as if the person was speaking through
 a number of tubes. In the third stage the
 respiratory sound will be lost. The progress
 is very rapid especially if it attacks both
 lungs, it is usually protracted to 10 or 14 days.
 It may terminate in hepatization, resolution,
 edema, supuration, and gangrene the last
 may be determined by the great fetor of the breath.
 In engorgement there escapes a bloody mucus
 when an incision is made. In hepatization
 when we grasp it it is hard and when an
 incision is made ^{not so much} ~~some~~ blood escapes.

Then in the latter, there ~~being~~ ^{is an} enlargement
 of the lung ^{it} instead of being as bright as the former
~~but~~ more yellow and instead of blood escaping
 a yellow fluid escapes having the odour of
 pus when an incision is made both lungs
 are never hepatized. The disorganization
 is often circumscribed part is hepatized and

part undergo the next stage of suppurative
 while another part may have only the first
 stage going on. The last stage is in gangrene
 which is a rare occurrence, occasionally it
 terminates in edema and exhibits a white
 greyish hue and when pressure is made
 it leaves a dent as in the external edema
 of the face. Erysipelas occurs most usually
 between the age of puberty and forty. It
 most frequently occurs in those who are
 exposed to dust and in blacksmiths and
 those confined in close rooms such as
 seamstresses. more frequently in cold and
 damp weather than in dry. It occasionally
 prevails epidemically. It sometimes attacks
 one person frequently. Treatment, with
 regard to bloodletting, which has been
 acknowledged by all writers as useful
 it is to be used freely from a large
 orifice to a decided effect. it was gener-
 ally the practice to follow the bleeding

with purgatives. if no effect in the course of 6 or 12 hours we must have recourse to that remedy again. The tartrate of antimony is one of the greatest value in this disease the form of exhibiting the tartrate of antimony is in the form of the Italians. There are circumstances in which copious bleeding will be injurious.

The best practice is to begin with a moderate bleeding then giving a dose of calomel then giving one grain of tartrate of antimony every two hours we must be bold and persevering in the use of the antimony nor should we be deterred in those cases where purging and vomiting takes place combining a few drops of Tr opii when expectoration takes place we should make use of the inhalation of warm water the water should not be very hot for in this case the lungs are very tender counter irritation is very good and must be employed of calomel

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In symptoms of hysteria where the pulse is full and hard in labour we should consider it as a dangerous symptom other parts of the system may become deranged. derangement of the spinal may produce a derangement of the uterine and of the ganglionic system of nerves producing all effect upon the brain. convulsions of three kinds. Viz hysterical epilepsy and others of various symptoms of the puerperal kind. In those of the puerperal kind often require bleeding. The convulsions will often be of a hysterical kind she will perhaps have pain in the head and will be able to hear what is said but will not be able to return an answer. In other cases the convulsions are more severe with decided impression on the brain and in some cases these convulsions will have such a decided impression on the brain.

attended with stertorous breathing and will remain in an insensible state through the whole course of labour.

In some cases the convulsions will be severe by irritation of the intestinal canal and as soon as we have given something to carry off these irritating matters the patient will be relieved the skin and head will be cold and contracted. In those cases where the impression is on the brain with a comatose state depending upon distension of the brain in these cases we must bleed in a prompt manner we would rather kill the patient by bleeding than let her die of convulsions. we must give large doses of purgatives say 15 gr cal to 30 of jalap injections are useful if they can be resorted to but the spasmodic affection of phincter muscle will prevent us cold to the head &c

January 8th 1836Theory & Practice of Medicine By John Kevere. M.D.

Hepatisation consists of converting the lungs into a hard mass it loses its crepitous and appearance. The disorganisation of the mucous membrane may go on for a great length of time without death, but on the contrary in cases where the parenchyma of the lungs are affected. The bleeding in the latter form should be decided while in the former it might be injurious if given to too great extent. The tartrate of antimony is an invaluable remedy but must not be depended wholly upon but depend upon bleeding to subdue the action of the inflammation, counterirritation and topical bleeding calomel is a valuable remedy in this disease.

Chronic Pneumonitis. Is often the sequel of the acute form. There is difficulty of breathing cough and pain in the side. Feeling well in the day but those symptoms coming on in the night there will be febrile symptoms in those cases at night. In those cases in

which the patient complains of alarming
 symptoms and the pulse not much more
 in frequency than in health is curable.
 At night the symptoms of cough and pain in
 the side with febrile symptoms and toward mor-
 ning the patient breaks out into a sweat. he
 pays no attention to his disease. The digestive
 organs are generally good. at night all the affe-
 -tions return again. he gradually gets worse he
 cannot stand exercise he pays no attention
 until he gets very bad. Toward the last stage
 of the disease the pulse varies from 90 to 120 in
 a minute. There will be edema of the feet
 hepatization and gradually involving all the
 other parts. This is different from phthisis
 pulmonalis. first it is attended with hepatiza-
 tion while the other depends upon tubercles
 it is curable while the other is not. Where
 this disease occurs in a scrophulous the case
 is doubtful cure or both lungs is generally
 affected. Percussion and the stethoscope is here
 an invaluable in determining the disorganization

Curing over the part as in chronic bronchi-
 -tis, ~~desiccation~~ & different modes of counter-
 -irritation, mercury may be carried to
 the extent of typhalism as in chronic bronchitis
 but not in such minute doses. They do not
 bear exercise as well as in chronic bronchitis
 generally exercise in a carriage is all that they
 can bear. Pleuritis is much the same of pneum-
 -onitis and connected with it. This disease
 is often the cause of hydrothorax. It is attended
 with a sharp pain darting through the an-
 -usually on one side, most usually on the lower
 part of the lung pains darting through the
 lung to the back and some times to the shoul-
 -der. Increased pain in carrying and in taking
 a full breath. he will not as in pneumonitis
 lay on the affected side but on the well side
 and in a semi recumbent posture. The slight-
 -est motion increases the pain in the
 semi recumbent posture he is unable
 to breathe with the sternal phragm. If he lays

on the diseased side some pressure will
 be made on the intercostal spaces and cause
 pain. The substance of the lung lays on the
 inflamed part and increases the pain. The
 respiration is frequent and languid. The pulse
 is hard and frequent, but occasionally it is
 weak and compressible. The symptomatic fever
 is extremely severe in some cases and not
 infrequently the stomach and liver become
 involved in the inflammation. In acute pleuritis
 it is sharp but pneumonitis it is fixed and
 circumscribed and not so short. The expectora-
 tion is not of any peculiar form as it is in
 pneumonitis. The progress of this disease
 is varied generally it is protracted to the fourth
 day it is generally affects those of narrow
 chest and when once affected it produces a
 predisposing cause to the disease. The diseased
 part has a uniform redness with red points
 which is peculiar to this disease. Thickening
 of the membrane is an uncommon occurrence
 which is but occasionally it does ~~not~~

We not infrequently find cartilaginous
 deposition on the pleura, but it usually
 produces an effusion of lymph producing
 false membranes, an effusion of serum
 producing hydrothorax is an occurrence
 from pleuritis. When the patient died of a
 robust constitution the water has the appear-
 ance of whey, but in the ~~robust~~ ^{weak} ~~flood~~
 it is white and difficult of curd termina-
 ting in complete hydrothorax, the former has
 often the appearance of flocculi this occurs
 from the false membrane being detached
 and mixing with the fluid. But in some
 cases this false membrane is not detached
 there is thrown out from this membrane
 a fishy like fluid and displacing the lung
 and the lung cannot expand and will be
 collapse from this pressure. Pleuritis
 may terminate in a few hours and may
 be protracted to the twentieth. It produces a liability
 to a recurrence, but in some cases it prevents such
 recurrence, but most frequently is the cause or lays
 the predisposing cause to the disease afterwards &c.

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Theory & Practice of Medicine By John Revere M.D.

Acute Pleuritis. The redness is not uniform over the membrane in other membranes but being in patches as if punctated on the membrane there is formed a false membrane which becomes organized in some cases and this false membrane is liable to become inflamed and forming another of the same kind. In all cases there is more or less of this false membrane formed. Occasionally there is pus formed, called empyema when this occurs there is a manifest enlargement of that side, of course there is no enlargement which may be told by passing a ribband from the spine across process of the back round to the middle of the sternum if the patient is not very robust. Treatment, it may vary little from pneumonia and the morbid appearance is nearly the same bleeding should be carried

to the same extent as in pneumonia tartaric of antimony should be used and calomel should be used. Blisters should not be applied in the early stages of the disease but ~~must~~ wait until we see what the effects of a bleeding will do in reducing the inflammation. It is improper to use them until the arterial action is subdued. In chronic pneumonia it is its termination is in solidification in chronic pleuritis ⁱⁿ an effusion of water in the chest. In cases in which an effusion has taken place a difficulty of breathing will occur and the patient troubled with draws as if he was falling from a height compression on the heart will be the consequence. The patient cannot at last lie down but is compelled to sit up. The exertions will be piteously increased.

of an abscess, which have burst. The chest will be larger the intercostal spaces will project and appear fuller. There is an effusion of blood in the chest in some cases in pathological examination. The appearance is as if one shoulder is lower than the other from being drawn down. When an effusion is taking place the lung will be depressed and the water occupy the same space which the lung occupied; and of course the lung will collapse, but not becoming disorganised as was supposed, but can be blown up into its elastic state as before. Now and then a gangrene will occur as a consequence of pleuritis which will be known by the fetour of the breath. An effusion of air occasionally occurs from chronic pleuritis and when a knife is plunged in the intercostal space will escape with a hissing noise. By percussio we are able to ascertain how far an effusion has taken place.

By the stethoscope we can also ascertain the same, the respiratory murmur will be lost, only on the posterior part and this is ^{arises from} ~~the cause of~~ the lungs having an attachment to the spine. When adhesions take place we will have the same ~~sup~~ sound as if disorganisation had taken place. There is a sound in emphysema called the tinkling metallic sound, having the sound which is produced when we strike on a tincup or piece of silver.

When an effusion takes place in the chest is there no means to relieve this what would be the consequence if we made an opening into the chest namely, a collapse from air rushing in and this will produce inflammation

January 11th 1836

Materia Medica & Therapeutics By Samuel Culhoun ^{Vol. 9}

Bases of epilepsy which arise from high living should be counteracted by low diet such as whey, apples, prunes, &c. whey is the ~~weak~~ weakest diet that we can use it reduces the pulse. Lactis fever is cured by a watery diet nutritious diet. may be reduced by in the vari-ety by considering the cohesion, when broken up is the most digestible. all animals that are ate the flesh is the most digestible. dyspepsia, if the patient has had a sedentary habit the first symptom will arise which is costiveness this must be relieved then attention to diet if depending upon depression of mind this must be relieved and then attention to diet. There are five substances that may act on the stomach bitter sweet, sour, &c. boiling underdone is considered the most nourishing boiling and roasting abstract their nutritive substances

They expose milk to heat and add a little
 vinegar or wine. These are called wine or
 vinegar whey they are sudorifics. if
 we meet with a person which is nearly
 starved to death and we give him any
 thing but water or whey we will be
 sure to kill him. The way to make
 the wine whey is to boil a pint of milk
 add 3 or 4 ounces of pure wine then sepa-
 rate and slightly boil again. Cataplasms
 are made by simply by hailing the substances
 and adding mustard or any thing which we
 wish. Those who are sedentary require less
 food. Those who labour require more one
 ounce of solid will be sufficient for
 the former but the latter may require
 as much as 6. 7. or 8 ounces according to
 circumstances. It is said that women
 bear abstinence longer than men. Some
 have fasted as long as sixty days without
 eating but very little. The application of
 water will have a modic effect if continued long

Injections will support the patient in
 some cases for a long time. Females require
 less food than men young more than
 old, and we require more in winter than
 in summer. Children should principally
 be confined to vegetable diet. Women should
 not be accustomed to take stimulants such
 as punch during pregnancy or suckling
 as it will have a bad effect by accustom-
 ing the child to the affect of the stimulants,
 rest of body and mind will have a fine
 effect in subduing the pulse, Conversation
 has a bad effect on the sick often produ-
 cing delirium in some cases, it should not
 be allowed after delivery as it has a bad
 affect. injections of blood into the veins
 will produce a fine affect in producing
 heat and strength, care must be taken
 that no air gains admission into the vein
 for a thimble full of air will destroy the patient
 when it reaches the heart, Gout produces enormous
 quantities of acid. The acetic acid is the most common

January 11th 1836

Midwifery By Samuel McClellan M.D. &
Complicated labours Rupture of the uterus
 is attended with the most unfavourable
 circumstances. It may arise from from
 rupturing the membranes too soon and
 it may arise from some one part or
 bulk of the child pressing against the
 walls of the uterus. the contractions of the
 uterus against the projection of a limb may
 cause such an ~~effect~~ rigidity of the
 os uteri has been considered as a cause
 when the waters have been evacuated, another
 cause is when the child's head is too large
 the head of the child pressing upon the
 anterior part of the uterus producing
 irritation and congestion and sloughing
 and when labour coming on this part
 will be ruptured and the child escaping
 into the abdomen. Another cause of
 rupture or laceration is from a
 projecting spine of the ilium cutting
 through the uterus another cause

is a softening of the coats of the uterus itself. Induration, from morbid growths or schirrus may cause a weakening of the part and become a cause. Turning the child while the uterus is in violent contraction, if we in these cases turn the child by the feet or in returning the feet be a cause of rupture. In all these cases by injudicious efforts in attempting to turn while the uterus is in violent contraction

The undue contractions of the uterus by some unnatural efforts or improper medicines. Women in the last stages of gestation sometimes are troubled with violent spasms or cramps of the inferior extremities which sometimes is followed by a discharge of blood through the external organs and a rupture takes place. These cases are very rare and are most of nervous females. We should never allow the contractions of the uterus go on so

far as to terminate in a rupture of the
 uterus. free injections and opiates should
 be used to allay the violent contractions
 and the os uteri dilates and labour does not
 terminate in the birth of the child we must
 resort to other means to deliver the woman
 and we should never allow the woman
 to go on too long without such means
 When a rupture has taken place there
 will be an acute pain as if a sword was
 passed through the body escape of blood
 through the external port. receding of
 the child's head tenderness of the abdomen
 vomiting of a ^{dark brown} yellowish fluid. a rapid
 and ~~hard~~ contracted pulse will take place
 and finally a sinking of the patient
 When the child's head is wedged in the pelvis
 sometimes will not succeed and this
 symptom cannot always be depended upon
 in ruptures of the uterus the contractions
 will cease and a cessation of pain. When
 a rupture has taken place we must deliver

as soon as possible it rupture generally takes place in the cervice sometimes it takes place much lower down. When it takes place low down the child will not always escape in the abdomen. When the rent takes place on the anterior part, the woman will more generally recover. The difference is that when it takes place on the posterior part more serious injury will be done to surrounding parts. The management is to deliver as soon as possible. When it has escaped into the abdomen pass the hand through the rent and taking hold of the feet and deliver the woman in this way. we may even haft to enlarge the rent. and use vaginals to deliver. and we are justified in enlarging the aperture if it is contracted by the knife. This plan is better than making a section through the abdomen and uterus. The irritation will be great and the woman may sink in a

few hours. If we cannot deliver in the
 fore mentioned way we are justifiable
 in cutting through the abdomen especially
 if it has remained in the abdomen some
 time. The success in resorting to gastrotomy
 depends upon the early attempt in which
 it is made. When a rupture has taken
 place, if we cannot deliver by the head
 we must resort to turning and seizing
 the feet and deliver in that way we may
 resort to the perforator. January 11th 1836.

Theory & Practice of Medicine
 A consequence of inflammation of the
 pleura costalis is a deposit of a concrete
 substance or fluid. Chronic pleuritis
 seldom terminates favourably but
 in disorganization, and occasionally
 a cure is performed by nature and not
 by art. by absorbing the effused fluid
 and a cure performed, when absorption
 takes place the lung is again forced out

again but never to the same extent as it was originally and the chest is forced in to fill up the vacancy and a firm adhesion takes place the shoulder is then drawn down and forward. Some articles of the materia medica do produce an absorption of the fluid. An attempt has been made to open the chest to evacuate the fluid, but the atmospheric air rushes in and only a change of circumstances takes place, only of a worse kind. In cases where an abscess has formed between the pleura pulmonalis and pleura parietalis we can resort to this operation with success. Pneumonia pulmonalis is not considered as one of the phlegmasias, but is a chronic disease not of the phlegmasia. In cases of this disease there is more or less cough and difficulty of breathing uneasiness in some part of the chest, dyspnoea the expecto-

tion is different some times white
 and at other times yellow. These pass on
 to hectic fever and death. Some have recom-
 mended the peruvian bark in this disease
 as a specific. Some have recommended
 bleeding while others do not some advise
 exercise while others considered as injurious
 In all these diseases of the chest, are not
 necessarily fatal. We do not find in the
 chest either water or purging appearance
 but we find tubercles developed in the
 substance of the lungs. They are found in
 some of the inferior animals, especially
 in the herbivorous and but rarely in can-
 niverous and most seldom in the dog they
 are found in birds. Animals in a warm
 climates are exceedingly apt to be affected
 with tubercles. They have been found under
 two forms first as granules mapped
 second in distinct masses. at first they
 are the size of a millet seed enlarging
 to the size of humped hard and cheesy

sometimes they are few, but in some cases they are of countless masses they at last become united forming one mass when they become of the size of a cherry stone the centre becoming soft and gradually softening and is coughed up leaving an excavation in the lungs. while others are softening in the same way ready to be expectorated. They are more frequently developed in the left lung than in the right while one crop is disappearing another is coming on. These tubercles are found in all parts of the body, in the liver not infrequently, and in the intestines of some cases. These tubercles do not necessarily exist as a consequence of phthisis but are found when there is no affection of the lungs. It is not uncommon to see in the lungs of patients who have died of this disease excavations so large that would admit the fist with cross hands running through the excavation. They are not always

white but approaching to black
 They are formed by a disposition of the body
 some suppose them to be minute glandular
 bodies, affected by low chronic inflammation.
 These bodies are considered as the results
 of inflammation by remission. January 12th 1836.
 Materia Medica & Therapeutics By Samuel Calhoun M.D.
 The system may be supported by water for
 a long time. The mind must be kept quiet in the
 antiphlogistic plan. Antacids, acetic, muriatic
 acid, phosphoric &c are often generated and by
 the exhibition of some of the mercurials may
 be attended with serious consequences
 Antacids have been used in some diseases
 of the skin which depends upon an acid
 in the stomach. carbonate of potash often
 relieves these troublesome pimples of young
 persons. The stomach has much to do
 in these diseases, such as an itching of the
 skin as if ants were crawling over the
 skin sulphur has been the medicine recom-
 ended in this disease

Carbonate of Soda and Soubarb combin-
 ed is the most valuable effect in all dis-
 eases, when we wish to clear out the
 bowels. Antacids are absorbed and hence
 the utility of making use of them in diseases
 of the lungs & Anomonia. The aqua ammonia is
 the best in the dose of 20 to 30 drops as an
 antacid. The carbonate of lime and lime
 water it may be given to the extent of
 a wineglass full of the water, as an anta-
 cid. Diarrhea which is marked by bilious
 discharges occurring in warm weather
 antacids given in this state would be injur-
 ious but after the bowels have been
 cleared out they will become an invaluable
 remedy in facilitating a cure. Chalk $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{3}{4}$
 gum arabic $\frac{1}{3}$ with $\frac{8}{3}$ of water is the best
 way to administer the chalk a teaspoonful
 for a dose. Chalk, magnesia, sulphur &c
 all which are of a dry powder has a tenden-
 cy to form concretions in the bowels forming
 concretions which finally destroy the patient.

We may add to chalk, tonics and opium
 if required. Chalk rubbed up in mercury
 may be given in about ten gr this is
 valuable to prevent an acid from acting
 on the mercury and converting it into a poison.
 Magnesia, is valuable in keeping the bowels
 open. The alkalis are sometimes taken as
 poison. The volatile alkali will produce
 inflammation of the lungs if held to the
 nose for a half an hour. Vinegar diluted
 in water is the best remedy for the alkalis
 when taken as poisons, all active emetics
 will be injurious, diluents should be
 used freely. Constringents, are those
 medicines which constringe the muscu-
 -lar fibre. They have an effect upon the
 blood vessels and when taken into the
 stomach in menorrhagia will stop the
 bleeding in fifteen minutes. Showing
 a distant effect acting on the nerves,
 which communicate to the muscular
 fibre a paralyzing affect

They have an effect on the heart and
 arteries, when not excited. They are tonic
 in these effects, *Scirrhosa* is very much ben-
 -efited from astringents, but in mucous
 secretions of the lungs they have but
 very little effect, but when taken internally
 and applied to the uterus has a fine effect
 if regard be had to the rules which follows
 they will not have an astringent affect
 when the heart and arteries are highly exci-
 -ted but will act as a purgative. They
 should not be given in ^{an} excited state of
 the heart and arteries. they are useful in
 those cases in which fever is present. They
 are used in gonorrhea with decided effect
 They should be ascribed with the greatest
 care in gleet and must not be given if there
 is pain present and should be used in
 small doses in this affection. They should
 not be used in gonorrhea until the infla-
 -mation is subdued and by such giving

them in this stage of the disease may bring on an affection of the bladder and testicles. Astringents are useful in intermittents by their tonic affect. Narcotics operating by affecting the brain, but astringents the muscular fibres. Vegetable astringents are referred to the tannin, but this is doubtful as they all run into each other and the gallic acid has an astringent. The oak barks have been used in leucorrhoea and other similar affections, prolapsus ani ~~and~~ making a poultice on the rectum. They have been used in hernia. Midwifery January 10th 1836

When the child has escaped in the abdomen and has been allowed to remain there for some time an operation would not be advisable the child be dead and if we operate it must be to relieve the woman but the irritation which will be produced will be likely to destroy the woman if we attempt an operation.

When we operate we must do it soon after the escape of the child into the abdomen. Symptoms of sinking will come on after the operation and we should make use of fomentations and stimulants internally, opium &c. We must operate speedily.

When a rupture of the posterior part takes place the escape of the intestines will be troublesome we must confine the woman on her back and make moderate pressure by introducing a sponge into the vagina elevating the hips. Hemorages in a small quantity is to be looked upon as of service but when to the extent of a pint it should always excite alarm. There are four different kinds of hemorrhage. The placenta is placed near the os uteri, and if detached at any part hemorrhage will be attended with danger to the woman and if ~~detached~~ attached at the os uteri and a hemorrhage will be the consequence another kind is when it is attached to the fundus

hemorrhage may depend upon a detachment of the deciduous membrane. There may be a great gush of blood and in a few minutes she will loose a gallon of blood and it may be attended with a dribbling away of blood for several days. The former is much more dangerous, especially if pain is not present, and when these pains are absent they are to be looked upon as a dangerous thing but when present it is to be looked upon as a favourable circumstance. When hemorrhage occurs from a detachment ~~from~~ of the placenta it is considered as dangerous is before the full term of gestation if the placenta is placed over the os uteri hemorrhage will come on about the sixth month and sometimes at the seventh. When it occurs at the 7th month it will be profuse if at the 8th it will be extremely profuse the rupture depends upon the natural dilatation of the os uteri and a rupture of these vessels will be the consequence

fainting is a favourable, and coagulation of blood will have the tendency to arrest the hemorrhage. If the hemorrhage comes on at the last three weeks of gestation we should deliver as soon as possible. When the discharge comes on in a stream of a red colour we may be sure that the placenta is attached to the os uteri and has become detached in some part when attached at the upper part of the uterus and become detached in this state the blood will not escape but be confined in the uterus the uterus will become distended and the woman will sink. It frequently occurs that the child will be destroyed by a coagulation of blood between the placenta and uterus. If the discharge comes on in a gradual manner we may suspect a separation of some part of the decidua but when profuse we should suspect the placenta as being the source from which it proceeds, and we should endeavour to make an examination at once if the hemorrhage has not ceased.

but if the hemorrhage has ceased we should be cautious in making an examination as we may detach the coagulum and cause the hemorrhage to return. but when we are called in the last weeks of gestation we should not be satisfied with examining with one finger alone but passing the hand in and ascertain the situation of the child and placenta. It will be distinguished from a coagulation of blood by the granules and strings grasped together. the placenta will be firm but the blood will be easily broken by slight pressure.

1836
Theory & Practice of Medicine by John Brown M.D.
 12th January

The most common form which those tubercles form are of granules of a homogeneous appearance. in excavations of the lungs the arteries become exposed and pass into inflammation and ulceration and hence the cause of hemoptesis in consumption. These excavations may go on to destroy the whole
 — lungs —

These tumours are in some way connected with inflammation. Tubercles are seldom found in the fetus, though they have been mentioned by some writers as its being the case but they are extremely rare. Injuries on the side has been mentioned in one case of being the cause of tubercles. Hydatids, or cephalosis, have been supposed to be the cause of tubercles. They are supposed to be animals possessing life but in the lower order and these acting as a foreign body, these growing cause those tumours or tubercles of the lungs. They are supposed to be independent bodies. It is said that these tubercles do not exist in the dog. It has not been proved that when once tubercles has been formed that they have been absorbed but when once developed go on to disorganisation. These bodies are nothing more than a morbid growth of small glandular bodies. Tubercles are seldom found except ⁱⁿ persons of a scrophulous disposition. This is Pulmonalis is a disease which is attended with pain, expectoration, hectic fever, emaciation and death. They have light hair, the limbs are long the shoulders contracted forward blue eyes

turned uper lip. but occasionally we see
 persons of dark hair and dark eyes, but seldom
 do we find persons of a well formed chest
 and a disposition to corpulence. It is said that
 persons of white and pearly teeth are liable to
 this disease their teeth are seldom carious. this
 however is not the case in this country. A slight
 cough in such persons as have the scrofulous dis-
 position should be attended to, especially if he
 has been attacked with swellings of the lymphat-
 ic glands. When it originates spontaneously
 it goes on very gradually and the first symptoms
 have been overlooked. And in fact now he cannot
 walk up stairs without fatigue troubled with
 a dry hacking cough and if we count the respi-
 ration which should be in health about
 18 in a minute it will be now 30 or 40.
 the pulse is more frequent than in health
 he cannot take a full breath or retain it
 long after which he is expected to cough. When
 hectic fever comes on the cough is seldom dry

but an expectoration follows. When the hectic fever comes on they are slight. If in hectic the patient is troubled with languor at certain periods in the the day we may be sure that tubercles are rapidly forming. rapid emaciation will now follow. There is a hectic flush of the day face some time in the day the voice becomes hoarse and emaciation follows. if in ^{females} amenarea will occur when the hectic fever takes place

There will be toward the last stage of consumption edematous swelling. The shoulder and scapula will exhibit the wings of a bird. all the adipose matter will be absorbed and the nails will become curved giving it that form which is called a dumb foot appearance. The patient is rarely alarmed and desponds. They will not become alarmed at the state of their disease and will always expect a recovery and we cannot persuade them that their state is hopeless. Dr Armstrong died with this disease and he would not believe it until he heard the rattle in the throat which convinced him of its truth.

Occasionally the symptoms disappear in some cases for some weeks and then return again and appear convalescent

Chemistry By Jacob Green, M.D.

Arsenic occurs with the arseniite of cobalt this is heated and the oxide is precipitated in the flues of the chimney. The metallic arsenic is made by heating the oxide of arsenic in contact with charcoal. the charcoal takes oxygen from the oxide of arsenic and metallic arsenic is precipitated the vapours have when burnt the smell of garlic. It is a metal - metals are considered by ductility, malleability and tenacity, arsenic has neither and is called brittle. it cannot be melted owing to its volatility it may be crystallized and its crystals are of an octahedron. evaporates at 350° , iron greyish colour, alliaceous odour fuses at a lower heat than that of its evaporation. Arsenious acid is composed of two of oxygen Arsenic acid is composed of

3 of oxygen and one of arsenic. arsenic acid is made by pouring nitric acid on metallic arsenic. Arsenous acid which is the same as the oxide they are synonymous terms it is a white solid. it is a violent poison. it has a nauseous sickenish taste and sweet. it has but little or no taste, it produces inflammation and gangrene the same is the case when put in a wound and poisons in the same way producing an effect the same as though it was taken into the stomach, it is soluble boiling water takes up 47 parts and when cooled it holds 30 the rest being precipitated but if cold water be used it will take no more than two and an half. it is also more soluble in pure water than in mixed. Arsenuretted hydrogen gas is very poisonous gas made by zinc and sulphuric acid. it has no acid properties. Sulphuret of arsenic or proto sulphuret of arsenic made by fusing the arsenic and sulphur together —

composed of an atom of each. The chrome
 yellow is an other preparation composed of
 44 of sulphur and 1 of arsenic. The arsenite
 of potash is made by boiling together
 64 gr of arsenic and 64 gr of the carbonate
 of potash this is Fowler's solution. Scheel's
 green composed of copper and arsenic
 made by uniting a solution of ^{the} sulphate
 of copper and Fowler's solution. ~~The~~
Materia Medica & Therapeutics. January 14th 1836

In cases of poisoning from alkalis it will
 be improper in these cases to administer
 emetics, for the throat will be already
 excoriated already. The dust from the oak bark
 has been said to have cured consumption but
 this is improper, for when tubercles have existed
 they cannot be ~~caused~~. Those barks are all
 stimulant the galls have been used in piles
 The gall nuts should be hard and dark blue
 and of a resinous fracture they contain
 tannin and gallic acid. They have a good
 effect in diarrhea. They are used sometimes as

& gargle in cymanche tonsillaris. but all ger-
 gles should be laid aside until we bleed, purge
 and if necessary making use of an emetic.
 The same is ^{take} observed in gonarrea, and inflammation
 of the eyes. When an abscess breaks and is attended
 with fever an astringent will have a fine
 effect in moderating the discharge. Sag wood
 there is no tannin or gallic acid in it, Geranium
maculatum is composed of tannin & gallic acid
 10 to 30 gr dose which is the dose of the
~~two~~ former Quina. is easily powdered and is
 brown, alcohol is the best for its solution 10 to
 1/2 drachm dose. it has been used in diabetes
 and hemorrhages. Uva Ursi. it is adulterated
 with the box. used in dysuria, hectic fever
 in phthisis, menorrhagia &c. Castoreum. bitter
 in astringent. the fracture is resinous. it is some-
 times adulterated with sand. and starch
 it is used as a tooth powder and is useful
 for this purpose. Charcoal is ^{not} useful as a
 tooth powder from its insolubility and in sinu-
 ating itself between the gum and teeth and remains
 there as an irritant

In making a solution of lead we add a little vinegar which will clear the solution. Subacetate of lead is poisonous. it produces palsy of the muscles. The same is the case with the acetate of Lead. The acetate of lead is given in the dose of $\frac{1}{2}$ grain to $1\frac{1}{2}$ every two hours. Cider will extract the lead from a pewter plate, the same is the case in putting apple butter in new earthen pots. These effects are attended by having lead pipes used in conveying cider and wine to the vessels which are intended to contain it, wine always when adulterated with lead will produce colica pictorum. Vinegar should always be distilled in glass vessels. for the lead vessels will form the acetate of lead. Persons sleeping in a new painted house will in some cases produce paralysis. The carbonate of lead being affixed in the air and acting injuriously on the system. The less we have to do with lead either in pharmaceutical or medicinal purposes

January 11th 1836 / 39

Midwifery By Samuel M^c Clellan M.D.

In cases of hemorrhage the woman should be kept cool and should not be wrapped up in a feather bed but put into a room where it can be freely ventilated. should in all cases of hemorrhage from the uterus should treat as cases of abortion endeavor if possible to retain the ovum, if the pulse be full and hard we should bleed after the 7th month it would not be advisable to bleed. Cold applied has a firm effect in restraining the discharge cloths wrung out of vinegar and water, but where we are called to a patient which has become so debilitated that the skin is cold, cold applies would be injurious, in such cases heat applied to the head will then be the best plan. Where the hemorrhage arises from the placenta over the os uteri astringents have but little effect. In such cases we stop up the vagina with a silk handkerchief, toe, sponge and flax or toe is the articles which have been used

such cases, it is called the tampon moistened
 with oil. We should never omit the tampon
 and then wait until the contractions of the
 uterus comes on, but in the most cases the
 vigorous action of the uterus will be
 wanting and when they do come on
 the hemorrhage will be likely to return
 and we use the tampon for the purpose to
 suppress the hemorrhage at first until the
 uterus becomes relaxed and when this has
 become relaxed sufficient we must intro-
 duce the hand and bring on the labour by
 bringing away the fetus, but we should
 not resort to a long trial of introducing
 the hand while the os uteri is in a rigid con-
 traction. The os uteri may be relaxed and
 yet not dilated and when it is of such
 as to admit the hand and then proceed to
 operate. It depends not upon the pains
 but upon the relaxation of the os uteri.
 We should not in such cases trust it to

nature but bring the child away by the hand.
 If the child's head is locked in the pelvis and
 the uterine contractions is strong, we
 must resort to the forceps. In cases where
 the placenta is attached over the mouth of
 the os uteri we must pass the hand in or
 through one side and detaching no more
 than can be helped then detaching the mem-
 -branes an inch or two from the placen-
 -ta then rupturing the membranes
 and seizing hold of the feet and turni-
 -ng the child if the contractions do not
 come on speedily after the rupture of the
 membranes we should proceed slowly
 but if they come on proceed rapidly
 according to the contractions of the uterus
 after delivery we should resort to
 some astringents to bring on the
 contractions. the sugar of lead may
 be used or alum

January 14th 1830

Theory & Practice of Medicine By John Keene M.D.

Little confidence can be placed in the character of the expectoration in phthisis pulmonalis, in the occurrence of bronica bursting and then in a certain length of time another crop of tubercles burst, which may be depended upon as there being tubercles. We cannot ascertain to a certainty with the stethoscope, after an excavations have been formed we hear a hollow gurgling sound by the stethoscope called cavernous rhonchus. These excavations occur in no other form of disease of the lungs except in tubercular phthisis or only one out of a thousand excepted. The second addition of Saenec is the best addition in the use of the stethoscope. Melanosis. consists in the formation of small black tumors of the lungs, it approaches somewhat the characters of cancer & fungous haematodes. It is not confined to the lungs but occasionally to all the textures of the body.

This disease is but rare occurrence. These spots are about the size of shot it is sometimes seen on the lips of aged persons. These may terminate in phthisis pulmonalis. These melanotic spots may be appear in the skin, liver, and lungs in fact they may be found in any part of the body, the intestines, stomach and other parts of the abdominal viscera have been found affected with melanotic tumours or tubercles. Laryngeal phthisis. Is an inflammation of the larynx attended with loss of voice. small tumours have sometimes formed, the membrane is thickened, and the inflammation passing down to the lower part of the trachea, loss of voice difficulty of expectoration from the affection of the muscles of the larynx in some cases there is a prickling or burning sensation. It most frequently is connected with phthisis pulmonalis and is principally confined to the two or three last months of the life of a phthisical patient.

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Causes of Phthisis A scrophulous disposition. pneumonia is principally confined on one side and on the lower part of the lung but tubercles are on the upper part and on both sides of the lung. It has been supposed to be a cancer. It occurs more frequently in females than in males and corsets have been supposed to be the cause of consumption. pneumonia occurs more frequently in males than in females. Phthisis is an hereditary disease, following the offspring. Climate has a great effect in bringing on the constitution of the of a scrophulous habit. Scrophulous diseases is not necessarily confined to cold climates. depressing passions and are no unfrequent occurrence

January 14th 1835 145

Chemistry By Jacob Green M.D.

Tests for Arsenic. When a person has taken poison first open the ~~stomach~~ ^{mouth} tie a ligature around the cardiac extremity and one at the pyloric one then take the stomach from the body and then empty the contents of the stomach ~~of~~ into a dish then search the coats of the stomach and if we have found any white particles adhering to the coats of the stomach take this particle of arsenic and put it on red hot coals and we will have the alliaceous odor. if we find none of the arsenic on the coats of the stomach we take the contents of the stomach and slowly dry it then dividing the contents into two parts, then pulverizing the one part and pour upon it distilled water then boiling it and filter and then we have it in solution The tests are ammonio sulphate of copper and the ammonio nitrate of copper the first is made by pouring

ammonia into the sulphate of copper
 and the second is made by the same way
 on the nitrate of silver. The former will be
 green as scheele and the latter will
 be yellow. Sulphuretted hydrogen is another
 test. When we wish to make the metal
 take the remainder of the dry mass and
 mix it with charcoal put it into a tube
 and heat it and there will be a metallic
 ring around ^{glass tube a} the metallic ring. we then
 take a knife and take out a few of these
 crystals and burn them on coals and we
 will have the gaseous odour. if we cannot
 detect it in this way we pass the sulphuret-
 ted hydrogen through the solution which
 will soon colour the liquid yellow.
 sulphuretted hydrogen is made by pouring
 muriatic acid on the sulphuret of anti-
 mony, to be certain that there is no
 alkali present we add a little acid
 if we have the yellow colour, we can

obtain the metallic arsenic by evaporating the solution and then make use of the black flux made by heating or drying the carbonate of potash and then combining this with charcoal give the black flux this is combined with the evaporated mass and heating this in a glass tube as before and we have the white ring on the tube &c. Antidotes. fill the stomach with milk or mucilage, sugar water

Materia Medica & Therapeutics January 15th 1835.

Saccharini Saturna. has been recommended in many diseases, but at present it is restricted to external applications in erysipelas, measles &c. it should be used carefully as lead has the effect of producing palsy. The principal use of the sugar of lead is in hemorrhages from the uterus and other hemorrhages &c. in such cases it has a valuable effect. it subdues the action of the pulse by debilitating it locally applied it has a stimulant effect it is not good in gonorrhoea

It is an invaluable remedy in frozen feet by pouring it over the feet until they have their action restored. It is a poison vomiting of blood, sweet astringent taste, oily food is the best diet for those who are exposed to the action of lead. When it is taken into the stomach phosphate of soda and gruber salts, blisters, carbonates, linseed tea. It should be used in combination with esetic acid sulphuric acid forms an insoluble salt sulphat of lead. These astringents have a firm effect on the os tinca in ulceration but should not be allowed to remain there but should be washed out. Alum when made for caustic purposes it should ^{not} be heated to rapid but moderate for the sulphuric acid will be driven off. Its effects are stimulating, it is not very poisonous, useful in menorrhagia. used as an injection ⁱⁿ of the uterus in cases of hemorrhage.

Alum when $2\frac{3}{4}$ of alum in pint of milk
 boiled, wine glass full twice a day in diabetes
 15 gr Alum rectified 10 gr bark 10 gr given
 thrice a day in intermittent. It has been
 used in diseases of the throat by blowing it
 into the throat through a quill. it subdues
 the inflammation. It has been recommended in
 gonorrhoea, but all astringents are
 most full when the arterial action is vigor-
 =ous. It is used in wounds of small arteries
 it forms immediately with the blood a coagu-
 =la Muriate of ammonia It is used as a local
 remedy in strains and inflammation by mixing
 it with Ringer's, it is given in the dose of
 20 gr in cynanche trachealis it is a poison
 and should not be applied to a broken
 surface of the skin, Sulphate of Zinc
 as a collyrium it is used as the sugar of
 lead 1 to 2 gr in the ounce of water
Sulphate of lead used in opacity
 of the cornea used in the same proportion as the
 white vitriol

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January 21st 1836

Materia Medica & Therapeutics. By J. Calhoun M.D.

Bark should not begin until the bowels are evacuated and a bleeding promised if the patient be plethoric & ectis fermentation increases the action of bark

The sulphate of quinine may be passed through the hand by the galvanic battery Iodine may be also passed through the hand, vaccine matter may be introduced into the system in the same way The dose of the bark is from 1 to 2 Drachms quinine two gr. Bark sometimes produces pain in the breast and purging and vomiting in such cases we should suspend the bark When vomiting takes place an addition of laudum will often prevent this. ague sometimes produces apoplexy. Sometimes they are highly inflammatory all intermittent diseases are well treated by bark In those cases where the system is inflammatory with apoplexy we cannot give the bark but where the apoplexy depends upon enlarged spleen and liver we relieve this state of the system by this means and then we can prescribe for these enlargements

Tonics have succeeded well in *cassa*. one of the common causes is the accumulation of fecal matter in the bowels. The bark gives tone to the system and a healthy action of the bowels. Tonics in asthma are doubtful for this disease mostly depends upon an excess in diet. It only suits such cases when the pulse is feeble and the skin cold. Asthma often arises from derangement of the chest, such as enlargement of the heart &c.

Where the system is plethoric we must first subdue the inflammation. Where there is too free secretion of mucous & quills will be the best remedy, it producing an effect upon the kidneys and the accumulation of serum by the kidneys will be thrown off after this disposition has been over come the bark will be invaluable.

In dyspepsia the languor of the circulation is often very great emetics will have a fine effect and then the bark will be of some value. Tubercles of the lungs are of a cheesy and consistence and there is a short hacking cough. But in catarrh there is a stopping of the nose and difficulty of breathing in such

cases the bark will be injurious. When the glands are enlarged about the neck we may be sure that the mesenteric glands are also enlarged, there is often a swelling of the nose and in the morning the lip is swelled this is indicative of a scrophulous disposition, bark is an invaluable remedy in these disease, sometimes the glands about the meatus auditorius ^{externus} becomes swelled and deafness is the consequence. In cases of tubercles where there is fever the bark will be highly injurious. Rickets, arises from syphilis in the parents bark combined with mercury will perform a cure where the rickets depends upon syphilis. Ophthalmia is often of such that it cannot be relieved by depletion in such cases the bark is invaluable. In cases of dropsy where the pulse is weak and great debility present bark should be used. In gangrene which affects old men bark is the best remedy combined with opium, those persons are generally addicted to using stimerlants, but in some cases bleeding is necessary.

Vegetable Sanies. Gentian, Columbia, poplar
bark, Willow, &c. Serpentaria Virginiana.
 it is aromatic has a stimulant affect. this
 has not like the bark a disposition to dryness
 of the skin. It may be used in inflammatory diseases
 where we have used all our depletory remedies
 and where we wish to produce an affect
 upon the skin 20 to 30 gr is the dose of the
 powder 13 of tincture it must not in making the
 infusion be allowed to boil it must be made
 in a stone vessel and cooked Gentian lutea
 intensely bitter ^{to 1/2 3} 10 gr dose, gentiana is the active
 principal. used in dyspepsia, Senega Lamarum
^{to 1/2 3} 10 gr dose, used in dysentery but is a doubtful
 remedy. for all bitters are injudicious in this
 disease. poplar

Anatomy The subclavian in its
^{or cardiac} sternal portion it is covered by the sterno clido
mastoid sterno hyoid and sterno thyroid
 it is surrounded by by nerves first the inter
 nal jugular vein pneumogastric nerves
 the nervous recurrens lingual behind it and

numerous branches of the cervical and
 ganglionic. This the right subclavian
 is divided into first the cardiac second
 the portion lying under the scalenus anticus
~~and~~ the portion between the this muscle and
 and the posticus third the axillary portion
 of the subclavian lying under the scalenus
 posticus and between it and the clavicle
 an. the left side we have first in the
 cardiac portion the sternocleidosternal
 hoid and sternohyoid next the jugular vein
 the carotid artery the veno transversus
 the jugular vein joins the subclavian at this
 point next we have the veno transversus
 next the carotid artery next the subclavian
 this operation is ten times more difficult
 to secure than the right, in fact it cannot
 be formed. we have also nerves before
 it the pneumogastric nerve the frenic
 nerve anterior branches of the ganglionic of
 nerves behind the artery we have the recurrent
 laryngeal nerve and the posterior ganglionic nerves
 and the thoracic duct

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Materia Medica & Therapeutics

Any thing that debilitates the system will have the effect of increasing the secretion of mucus from the lungs without the formation of tubercles. The bitter tonics are useful in aq^{ua}. Prussic acid is valuable when it is contained in plants such as the wild cherry, Quercus oak bark 10 grs to $\frac{1}{2}$ 3 all the oaks are given in the same dose and are as tringent tonics. Opuntia or bouset Cornus florida or dogwood. the bark should be kept until dry before used

Iron All the preparations of Iron are given in the same dose with the exception of two or three. The prussic of iron is used in stricture of the urithra it produces nausea. Carbonate of iron dose 10 grs but the dose may be increased to a much greater extent. Tartrate of Iron is brown colour soluble in water and must not be given with strong acids. Sulphate of Iron is one which is poisonous dose 1 to 5 grs

Iron scales of black Smiths Shop are very much used. Sulphat of Iron is being and all pieces of metallic iron are powerfully acted on by the gastric juice. Iron filings is given in the dose of 10 gr it is said to be an antidote for copper lead and mercury. In cases of dyspepsia when nausea is present the iron is not advisable. The muiriate of Iron is given in the dose of 10 drops.

In anaemia & chlorosis the preparations of iron are invaluable. no carbon is formed when the vegetable is kept in the dark. The carbonate of iron is the most valuable it will be more active when given with vinegar and may be given in large doses. even in the red oxide of iron in chlorosis the iron is an invaluable remedy. The collybiate springs keeps the bowels open, and by this means we may be able to cure dyspepsia the digestion will be increased and the stomach receive tone and the bowels being kept regular.

Copper. Swallowing of copper coins may be attended with danger but generally it is not. The poisonous preparations are the carbonate and acetate. Sulphuretted hydrogen gas is the best sulphate of copper. White of eggs are the antidote, sugar. The solution of galls is the best antidote. The egg and sugar should not be relied upon for they are too slow, but the galls forming a precipitate immediately. sulphate of copper has been used in epilepsy. ammoniate of copper has been used in agues and epilepsy, cornea, diasia, hysteria, beriberi. The acetate of copper is known by its colour. it is given ʒss dose

The first artery which the subclavian sends of is a large artery ~~appearing~~ ^{passing} to the transverse process of the cervical vertebra entering through the transverse process of the 6th cervical vertebra enter the cranium through the foramen magnum this is the vertebral artery, the next branch which arises from the subclavian is the mamaria interna it arises deep nearly opposite the vertebral ~~from~~ ^{from} the under part of the artery, it sends off arteries to the ribs from the breast called the anterior intercostal nerves, it sends a branch along the whole length of the phrenic nerve and anastomoses with the arteries of the lower extremities, the next arising from the subclavian, the inferior thyroid artery passing under the carotid or called ~~the~~ ^{the} ~~axis anteriori~~ ^{axis anteriori} thyroideus, from its arising with four other arteries passes along the longus coli muscle under the jugular vein entering the lower angle of the thyroid

giant. The first arising from the ~~origin~~
 of the thyroid is the arteria ascendens
 coli this artery anastomosis with the
 vertebral and the ramus descendens occip-
 -itis. The next is the arteria transversalis
 coli passing down under the angle of
 the scapula and passing down under
 the rhomboidi muscle on the back
 supplying the trapezius and other
 muscles of the back the scaleni anticus
 and plexus of nerves. The next branch
 arises some distance from the fore
 mentioned arteries it is the transver-
 salis humeri this artery passes to the scapula
 and anastomosis with the subscapular
 artery and when we tie the subclavian
 in the axillary position the arm will
 be supplied by this artery by its anastomosis
 the same is the case when we tie the
 axillary artery it runs under the clavicle
 supplying the supra scapular artery and
 the inferior scapular artery

Materice Medica

Zinc all the preparations of Zinc has been said to be poisonous, it is given in asthma, corac, epilepsy, secretory Zinc has been taken internally, Sulfate of Zinc used in hysteria, neuralgia, and palpitation, used also in fevers as a substitute for bark, Nitrate of Bismuth given in the dose of 3 or 4 gr in dyspepsia it cures the pain of dyspepsia entirely, epilepsy this salt is poisonous has been used as a cosmetic, taken in the stomach in too large doses it acts as a poison antidote sugar warm water mallowes &c.

Arsenic i.e. mode of detecting the adulteration by mixing arsenic with opium water then taking some of the arsenic and dissolving it with the ammonia & water then lay a drop or two on the piece of polished silver then laying a piece of ^{Copper} ~~zinc~~ in it, the ^{arsenic} metal is ~~discolored~~ ^{discolored} ~~and~~ ^{and} Arsenic used in fevers it produces palsy, and consumption,

1 gr of arsenic has been said to produce death
Thomson Turner says 3 grs is the smallest
quantity that he has known to produce death
The foulness salutation is the best form in
which it can be given

Anatomy -

The axillary artery. The axilla is covered
by a fascia. There is no cavity in the axilla
being filled by cellular tissue and conglom-
erate glands. The axillary artery it describes
an oblique course out from the clavicle
it lies deep in the axilla undivided. The
artery into two portions the superior and
inferior portions. If we cut into the axilla
directly towards the side we cannot wound
the artery but if we cut upward then we
will come in contact with the artery. We
have first the two pectoral muscles and
when we cut through these we come to
those vessels the insertion of the upper
pectoral muscle divides the artery into
two portions the superior and inferior
portions. When we cut the pectoral muscle
we come on the upper portion to the vein
first lying before the artery the axillary vein
then the artery and next the nerves lying
behind the artery. The artery lies in contact
with the vein and should we transfuse the
vein we would come in immediate contact
with the artery. In operating in this portion
we have merely to lay aside the vein we come in

contact with the artery on the lower
part the parts are changed, those of the
axillary plexus of nerves comes to lie before
the artery and the skin. The vein still
lies before the artery then the median
ulnar and cutaneous nerves then we come
to the artery the nerves lying between the
artery and vein. The operation of tying the
axillary artery is an exceedingly difficult
operation and in tying it under the clavicle
we cut through the skin then through the
pectoral muscle then we come to the sub
clavicus and then we come to the fascia
descending from the neck and covering the
artery after dividing this fascia we have
the artery brought into view we have the
vena cephalica coming up between the
pectoral and deltoid muscle. we have
the nerves lying between the vein and
the artery. The first branches which the
artery gives off in the axilla are four
first the arteria thoracica longior by some
superior the next the thoracica acromialis
in the the majority of case these arise from
one common trunk and are going to the inner
surface of the pectoral muscle the next
passes up toward the acromion. ~~The third artery~~
~~is the~~ this divides into two one follows the
vena cephalica the third is the third is the
thoracica superior goes down between
the pectoral muscle and the serratus the
fourth is the thoracica alaris or axilla
supplying the axillary glands and vessels.

The fifth is the thoracic psammia
is seldom found in the males. But always
in the females supplies the missing

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